

**List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta for the week ending
Saturday, the 6th March 1920.**

Name of article.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam, coarse ...	6 14 0	7 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
" medium ...	7 4 0	8 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 9
Patnai, coarse ...	6 0 0	6 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 8
" medium ...	6 12 0	7 6 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
Nagra, coarse ...	6 0 0	6 10 0	0 3 0	0 5 6
" medium ...	6 12 0	7 8 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
Dudhkalma ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon Boiled ...	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....
Kajla ...	5 0 0	.....	0 3 0	.....
Wheat, Dudhia ...	7 15 0	.....	.....	.....
" Gangajali ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Jamali ...	7 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	8 8 0	9 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
" dal ...	10 2 0	10 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mung " (Hari) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
" " (Krishna) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Arhar " ...	9 12 0	11 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Masur " (split) ...	6 0 0	6 12 0	0 3 0	0 4 3
" " (Khanri) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0	0 4 6	0 5 3
Kalai " ...	7 8 0	7 12 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Salt ...	2 14 0	.....	0 1 6	0 1 9
Sugar (Brown Java) ...	26 8 0	27 0 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Gur, Bheli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Bhursut ...	10 4 0	10 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
" Date ...	9 0 0	9 4 0	0 4 0	.....
Milk ...	11 0 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil ...	27 0 0	34 0 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
Flour (country) ..	9 4 0	9 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta, No. 3 ...	7 4 0	.....	} 0 3 6	0 5 0
" " 2½ ...	7 14 0	.....	
" " B ...	10 0 0	.....	
Suji ...	9 8 0	9 12 0	0 4 6	0 5 6
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	102 0 0	104 0 0	2 12 0	.....
" (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.) ...	99 0 0	101 0 0	2 10 0	.....
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)...	92 0 0	95 0 0	2 8 0	.....
Malze ...	5 2 0	5 10 0	.....	.....
Potatoes ...	2 12 0	3 2 0	0 1 3	0 2 0
Patal ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 0	0 14 0
Brinjals ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	0 1 3	.....
Onions ...	2 2 0	4 0 0	0 1 3	.....
Fish, Rahu ...	25 0 0	30 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 5 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices at the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetia Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanage Market, Sobha Bazar, Nuton Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Taltolia Bazar, Jogu Babu's Bazar.

S. C. GHOSH,
for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1920.

Statement of Weekly Gauge-readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 6th March 1920.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero : minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level according to P. W. D. datum (a)	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum (a)	Remarks.
1920.					
29th February	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	37.00	Nil	B. M. on College step 64.98.
1st March	8 "		36.95	37.16	
2nd "	8 "		36.90	37.16	
3rd "	8 "		36.96	37.11	
4th "	8 "		36.90	37.06	
5th "	8 "		36.80	37.01	
6th "	8 "		36.90	36.96	

(a) P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	Highest water-level	...	61.29 on 18th September 1919.	62.80
Ditto	Lowest "	...	52.51 on 8th May 1919.	55.01
Record	Highest "	...	69.25 on 26th August 1879.	64.44
Do.	Ditto "	...	69.08 on 9th September 1885.	64.27
Do.	Ditto "	...	68.30 on 25th August 1906.	63.47
Do.	Ditto "	...	68.21 on 20th August 1890.	63.40
Do.	Lowest "	...	37.68 on 25th April 1884.	32.82
Do.	Ditto "	...	38.18 on 14th-15th April 1885.	33.32
Do.	Ditto "	...	38.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897.	34.21
Do.	Ditto "	...	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908.	34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 6th March 1920.

S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 6th March 1920.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1920.					
29th February	7 A.M.	5.8	5.9	Nil	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chandpur ghât. Its reduced level is 26.84.
1st March	7 "	5.8	5.6	6.5	
2nd "	7 "	5.6	5.6	6.7	
3rd "	7 "	5.8	5.9	6.9	
4th "	7 "	6.2	6.2	7.4	
5th "	7 "	6.3	6.3	7.6	
6th "	7 "	6.6	6.6	7.6	

The previous year	Highest water-level	...	28.7 on 10th September 1919.	
Ditto	Lowest "	...	6.1 on 24th February 1919.	
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest "	...	25.75 on 28th August 1906.	
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto "	...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1895.	
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto "	...	25.06 on 11th to 17th and 21st August 1899 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.	
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto "	...	25.85 on 21st July 1900.	
Do.	Lowest "	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.	
Do.	Ditto "	...	2.42 on 18th March 1906.	
Do.	Ditto "	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 2th to 9th March 1884.	
Do.	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1895.	
Do.	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.	

N.B.—The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1905.

FARIDPUR,
The 7th March 1920.

R. K. GHOSE,
for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.



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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Liberality of Babu Rakhai Chandra Chatterjee	315	Prices-current (wholesale and retail) of food-grains and salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1920	365-368
Final Report on the Cyclone Relief Operations, 1919	316-378	List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1920	368
Grant of concessions in the matter of securing civil appointments under Government to those persons who have rendered service in a War Board or in an employment and labour Board in connection with the prosecution of the War	379	Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for the weeks ending 31st January and 7th February 1920	384-389
Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for February 1920	380	Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal	394-397
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 11th March 1920	381-384	Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1920	397

LIBERALITY OF BABU RAKHAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE.

No. 568 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1920.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. L. S. S. O'MALLEY, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

WITH reference to your letter No. 86J.G., dated the 21st February 1920, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey the thanks of Government to Babu Rakhai Chandra Chatterjee, of Birbhum, a pleader now practising at Chaibassa, for his liberality and public spirit in making a donation of Rs. 18,000 towards the cost of the construction of a high English school building at Suri.

**FINAL REPORT ON THE CYCLONE RELIEF OPERATIONS,
1919.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH MARCH 1920.

MEMORANDUM—No. 2731 Agri.

THE final report written by Mr. S. G. Hart, J.C.S., Additional Commissioner, Dacca and Presidency Divisions, on the operations for the relief of the distress caused by the cyclone of the 24th and 25th September 1919, is published for general information.

His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in taking this opportunity of thanking the public both for their prompt and generous response to his appeal for donations to the Cyclone Central Relief Fund and for their willing help in the actual work of relief. In particular, the Governor in Council acknowledges the valuable assistance of the non-official associations and persons mentioned in the report and of the officials who co-operated with Mr. Hart in the efficient organisation and administration of the relief measures.

By order of the Governor in Council,

M. C. McALPIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**FINAL REPORT ON THE CYCLONE RELIEF OPERATIONS,
1919.**

SECTION I.—The Storm.

The cyclone developed in the Bay of Bengal and struck the coast of the Sundarbans about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th September 1919. It swept in a direct line across Khulna district, the north-western portion of Bakarganj, the Narail subdivision of Jessore and the greater part of Faridpur and Dacca districts. Then, with diminishing force, it passed over the western part of Tippera and the eastern portions of Mymensingh and Sylhet districts and ultimately dissipated itself in the Khasia Hills.

2. The cyclone can be pictured as a violent whirl moving across the map of Bengal. The whirl is a ring of hurricane winds blowing, not directly but with a tendency, towards the centre of the whirl. Strange to say, at the centre of the whirl there is absolute calm. The centre, however, is not stationary but moving at an average rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The actual experience of any place in the path of the storm was a hurricane gradually becoming more and more furious, then a sudden lull lasting only a short time but perfect while it lasted, then the hurricane in all its former fury but with wind from an altogether different direction. Two or three hours after the lull the storm began to gradually abate and finally ceased about 12 hours after it commenced.

3. Meteorologists connect together by a curve on a map all the places where, at a specified time, the barometric pressure was the same. Such curves they call "isobars" and they depict a cyclone by a diagram of isobars. In this storm, as with all cyclones, it was found that the direction of the wind at any place was not truly tangential to the isobaric curve at that place but had a deflection towards the centre of the cyclonic whirl. As in all cyclones north of the equator the direction of the winds at various points on an isobaric curve was counter-clockwise.

4. On crossing the coast the storm was travelling almost due north, gradually it veered towards the east and ultimately, on leaving Mymensingh district, it was moving north-east. It is reported that the lull was experienced at various places at the following times, but several of these reports can only be regarded as approximately correct, viz.—Oura Sipsa 3 to 4 p.m., Pratapnagar 4 p.m., Dakop 5 p.m., Baitaghata 8 p.m., Khulna 8-35 to 9 p.m., Mollahat 10 p.m., Gopalganj 10-30 to 11-30, Bhanga midnight, Goalundo 1 a.m., (only a change in direction of wind), Mashurikhola 2-15, Bhairab 6, Kishorganj 6-30 a.m.

5. The cyclone was remarkable for its small dimensions and its great intensity. Though the Bakarganj cyclone of 1876 was far more destructive of human life, the value of property destroyed in 1919 was probably greater than in any storm in Bengal for the last 200 years. Yet, if places where the wind did not attain very great force are omitted, the diameter of the storm area was not more than 25 miles.

6. In Narail and Gopalganj subdivisions and in the north-eastern corner of Khulna district an additional terror was added to the hurricane and the storm wave by a vivid red glow appearing in the sky during the period of the lull. In Narail Subdivision this fiery glow came from the western horizon and was so bright that it is said to have illumined the surface of the earth for some time. In Gopalganj subdivision the red glare came from the south.

7. The country over which the cyclone swept is a land of great rivers. Immediately after the lull the hurricane winds drove the waves furiously along until they dashed like solid walls of water against the banks. The height of the waves was generally from 3 to 6 feet. By their violence they caused great destruction to all floating craft, river embankments, crops and all other property near the banks. The most serious damage was done on the Padma, especially in the neighbourhood of Lohajang; on the Meghna, especially at Narayanganj and Bhairab; on the Madhumati in Gopalganj, Khulna

and Pirojpur and on the Passur, Rupsa and other big rivers of Khulna. Storm waves were formed also on the *bils*. On the Arial *bil* between the Dhaleswari and the Padma and on the Kotwalipara *bil* the violence of the waves was so great that many houses and fields were engulfed and totally disappeared.

8. The storm lasted for about 12 hours at each place and left Mymensingh district about 11 A.M. on the 25th. It was accompanied in most places by heavy rain. There are not many Government rain-gauges in the affected tract, but taking them as fairly representative, they showed a general average of 5.93" in Khulna district, 3.96" in Narail subdivision, 6.33" in Faridpur, 7.40" in Dacca and 8.97" in Mymensingh district.

9. Selections from various reports on the cyclone are given in Appendix A.

10. There are many people who still remember the last big cyclone in Bengal. It occurred on the 27th October 1909 and affected Khulna, Jessore and parts of the 24-Pargannas, Nadia, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Dacca and Mymensingh districts. At Goalundo 22 steamers and flats were almost totally destroyed, the damage being estimated at 30 lakhs of rupees. The number of human lives lost in the 1909 cyclone was 996 as compared with 3,203 in 1919. The tidal wave or storm wave was higher in 1909, and the loss of cattle was returned as 96,317, as compared with 38,951 in 1919, but the accuracy of the figures of the earlier year is questionable. In 1919 the figures compiled at thanas were checked by the relief agency, but in 1909 there was no such agency and no check. In Khulna district alone it was reported in 1909 that 70,654 cattle were drowned or killed. The loss of such a large number must have told heavily on the district, yet it was not found necessary to give any relief. In that same district 582,602 houses were reported to have been blown down, yet the Collector, touring through the worst affected part of the district a fortnight after the cyclone, found that most of the houses had been re-erected. It is probable that the houses, though damaged, had not really been demolished. In short, no reliance can be placed on the figures of 1909, except perhaps those of loss of human life. So far as can be judged from the statements of persons who experienced both storms, the violence of the wind, the dimensions of the storm and the total damage done were far greater in 1919 than in 1909, though the damage done by storm waves was less.

SECTION II.—Loss of life.

(a) Loss of human life.

11. The latest enquiries show that the total number of persons known to have lost their lives in the cyclone was 3,203. As it was Puja time, many persons besides those whose business required them to be on the river were travelling to their homes from other districts. The drowning of such persons would not be reported unless the bodies were found. On *chars* where every habitation was swept away it would also be improbable that every death would be known. It is therefore certain that the total mortality was greater than that reported. It may be estimated at approximately 3,500.

12. Most of the deaths from drowning were due to the storm waves which tore boats away from their moorings and dashed them to pieces against the banks or against one another. These waves also caused the sudden erosion of the sites of dwelling-houses on the banks of rivers and *bils*; and many people were drowned in this way. Many others were killed by trees falling on them or on the houses in which they were.

13. In Khulna district 432 deaths were recorded, of which about 240 were due to drowning. Sixty-four persons were drowned in one union of Dakop thana and 27 in one union of Paikgacha. Both of these unions are on the banks of the Sipsa. It is reported that most of the deaths took place after the lull in the storm. The victims were nearly all of the cultivator classes—Muhammadans, Namasudras and Pods. Twenty-one deaths were ascribed to exposure.

In Jessore district, Narail subdivision, only 7 persons were drowned, but 20 were killed by houses or trees falling on them.

In Bakarganj also the loss of life from drowning was much less than that caused by falling trees. The latter numbered 52 and the former only 3.

Six hundred and twelve deaths occurred in Faridpur district, of which 395 were due to drowning and 193 to falling trees and houses. The mortality from drowning was greatest in the *chars* of the Padma and on the banks of the Kotwalipara *bil*. In Kotwalipara thana alone 110 persons were drowned. Though the houses are built on mounds raised to provide safety, the storm waves of the *bil* carried away not only houses but also the mounds on which they stood. The storm waves also caught and submerged some persons who during the lull were hurrying for shelter from one mound to another. At Olpur, two teachers of the high school, hearing cries for help from neighbouring houses, went in a boat to render help. This was during the lull. They never returned and must have been drowned when the hurricane winds began afresh. The Collector reports that a special fund has been raised for the relief of their widows. An extraordinary occurrence reported is that in Kotwalipara a *bebejia* (river gipsy) was killed by a flying corrugated-iron sheet, his head being severed from his body.

In no other district was the loss of human life so great as in Dacca. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight deaths were reported, of which 90 per cent. were due to drowning. No less than 1,199 deaths occurred within Lohajang thana, most of them being residents on the *chars* of the Padma. The people had taken refuge on the roofs of their houses and were precipitated into the water when the houses were smashed by the force of the waves. For days afterwards passengers by the Goalundo-Narainganj mail steamer met the gruesome spectacle of many dead bodies floating in the river. By some set of the current many other corpses were thrown up on the river bank at Lohajang where, on a stretch of land about 5 miles in length, 550 corpses were found and buried. Other deaths occurred in the *bil* areas of Srinagar and Nawabganj thanas and were due to the sites of the houses being swept away by storm waves. The weather during the day of the 24th was boisterous and most boats were tied up for the night; but many were carried away from their anchorage and dashed on the shore or overturned in the stream. One family in a village of Nawabganj thana took refuge in their boat at their ghat from their falling houses. The boat was carried off into the Dhaleswari and most of the family drowned. There were instances of marvellous escapes. One man was carried away by the current from Mewa *char* opposite to Lohaganj; he lost consciousness and recovered to find himself washed up 5 miles away in Bahar bazar, having been carried across the Padma, several village sites and a *bil*. The vagaries of the current gave rise to such anomalies as people starting on the same roof finding themselves separated and carried some up and some down stream.

In Tippera district 30 persons were drowned and 10 killed by falling houses or trees. A lady going home for the Pujas with her children, her father and servants, nine persons in all were drowned in the Meghna; only the two boatmen and a maidservant were saved.

In Mymensingh the number killed was 123, of whom about one-half were drowned and the remainder crushed under falling trees or buildings.

(b) Loss of cattle.

14. The total number of cattle reported to have been killed in the cyclone was 38,951. Most of the deaths were due to drowning and occurred on the banks of rivers and *bils*. Some cattle also were killed by trees falling on the cowsheds.

15. A mature cow is worth about Rs. 40 and a bullock about Rs. 50. Making allowance for young or worn-out stock and for the fact that, in Khulna, goats were included with cattle, the average value per head may be taken as Rs. 10 or 11, and the total loss due to destruction of cattle may be estimated roughly at 4 lakhs of rupees.

16. The heaviest mortality was in Khulna where 28,029 cattle were reported to have been killed. These figures include goats; but it may be estimated that about 14,000 cattle perished. The mortality was greatest in Rampal, Morrelganj, Dakop, Paikgacha and Shyamnagar where many people, fearing the subsidence of the sheds, let loose their cattle and they were drowned in the floods. For many days after the cyclone the rivers in the south of the district were teeming with corpses of cattle.

In Bakarganj district 970, and in Jessore 434 cattle were killed. Nearly all the deaths were due to falling trees, very few to drowning.

In Faridpur the number of cattle lost was 3,639. On the *chars* and in the *bil* areas where the greatest human mortality occurred, there also the largest number of cattle perished.

Five thousand five hundred and thirty head of cattle were killed in Dacca district. On the Padma *chars* practically all the cattle were swept away and drowned. The total number drowned in the whole district was about 4,000.

Only 12 cattle in Tippera district were reported to have been killed. All the deaths were caused by falling trees.

Mymensingh district lost 732 cattle. In Mitamain and Tarail, where the fields were under deep water, most of the deaths were due to drowning. In other places most of the casualties were caused by falling trees.

17. In Appendix B, a statement will be found showing the loss of human life and of cattle, district by district and subdivision by subdivision.

SECTION III. Other damages.

(a) Private Buildings.

18. Residential buildings were destroyed wholesale. The bulk of the *raiya*s' houses are *kutchas*, with thatched or corrugated iron roofs. When even masonry structures were blown down it would have been a matter for surprise that any *kutchas* houses were left standing, were it not for the dense growth of trees and bushes by which most of them were screened from the wind. It is not possible to express in figures the number, and still less the value, of the buildings blown down. Local officers were asked to report the number of dwelling houses and shops demolished in each subdivision, and the figures given by them will be found in Appendix B. No great reliance can be placed in those figures, for it is known that some officers reckoned cowsheds, kitchens and other outhouses as separate buildings, and, while some included even houses only partially unroofed as demolished, others omitted all except houses which had entirely or almost entirely lost their walls and their roofs. For instance, the local officers in Narail subdivision at first reported that 66,357 houses had been demolished. The Collector pointed out that the population of the area affected was about 216,000, that the average number of persons per house was about 5 and that probably not more than 60 per cent. of the dwelling houses had been demolished. The local officers were therefore ordered to revise their reports, and their final estimate is that 14,152 dwelling houses and shops were demolished. It is of course true that the reconstruction of an out-house involves expense, but such expense is far less than when a dwelling house has to be rebuilt. Instead of relying on imperfect figures, an idea of the damage suffered can best be conveyed by a general descriptive account.

19. In the most affected parts of Khulna district scarcely a single *kutchas* house was left standing, and several entire bazars were levelled to the ground. At Bagerhat and other places substantial *pucca* pillars were torn out and thrown down.

Bakarganj suffered less severely, but thousands of houses lost their roofs and many were damaged beyond repair.

In Narail subdivision the *raiya*s in Naraganti, Kalia, Alfadanga and Lohagara thanas lost at least 75 per cent. of their buildings of all kinds. The bazars at Naraganti, Kalia, Baudia, Dighalia, Lakhipasha, Chachuri-Purulia and Siddhipasha were badly shattered.

The Collector reports that, in the affected area of Faridpur, practically all the thatched huts and corrugated iron sheds were either levelled to the ground or torn till only the posts were left standing. In the *bil* areas of Gopalganj, especially, the scene of devastation was almost indescribable.

In Dacca district the Collector estimates that about 50 per cent. of the raiyats' dwelling houses were unroofed or blown down. The *chars* in Lohajang thana were completely denuded of houses by the storm waves. In other places much damage was done by falling trees, and corrugated iron sheets were often either blown away or so twisted as to be useless. Even masonry buildings suffered severely. No more striking proof of the extreme violence of the storm could be offered than the demolition of the substantial *pucca* godowns of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and Messrs. R. Sim & Co. at Narayanganj. One godown of the latter firm had walls buttressed by brick pillars 2½ feet square, with a skeleton of cast iron, and sunk 4 feet in the ground; yet not only the walls but also all the pillars were blown down.

The Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce has not been able to furnish estimates of damage because some of the members prefer that such information should be kept confidential. The Collector estimates roughly that the loss caused by the cyclone to jute firms in Dacca amounted to 15 lakhs and in Narayanganj to 150 lakhs of rupees.

In the affected parts of the Tippera district no damage was done to masonry buildings, but most of the *kutcha* houses with corrugated iron or tin roofs were blown down or unroofed. The Deputy Superintendent of Police counted some 400 fallen houses in a sample area of one square mile.

In the worst affected parts of Mymensingh most of the houses were blown down, and in other parts no village entirely escaped injury. The unfortunate people had to take refuge under collapsed roofs or any other remnants of their houses which could be propped up to give some shelter.

20. With the subsidence of the buildings, furniture and utensils were smashed, clothes and other property were blown away and completely disappeared and stocks of grain, seeds and other produce were greatly reduced in value or entirely spoilt by the rain. One of the heaviest items of this kind of loss was the damage done to bundles of jute waiting to be sold. Much good quality fibre was reduced to the class of "rejection." Raiyats keep their own stocks of seed of most of the *rahi* crops, and the loss of these seeds was a serious matter, because traders who had stocks immediately raised their prices. District officers have had estimates made of the loss sustained by the damage to property kept in houses; but where conditions vary so greatly from house to house, it is a practical impossibility to make reliable estimates. It seems better to avoid quoting figures which may only give misleading impressions and to state simply that the damage was enormous and amounted to many lakhs of rupees.

(b)—Public Buildings.

21. The damage done to public buildings of all kinds was exceptionally severe, probably because many of them occupy conspicuous and exposed positions.

22. In Khulna 14 post offices, 19 dispensaries, 2 veterinary dispensaries, 14 forest offices and 13 inspection bungalows were damaged. The police lines at Khulna and Bagerhat were wrecked and many thana buildings completely demolished. The total cost of cyclone repairs to police buildings is estimated at Rs. 3,81,300. In the jail and the excise buildings also very extensive repairs will have to be carried out. The damages to such public offices as *kanungos*', *tahsildars*' and sub-registry offices will be borne by Government, while the District Board has to provide Rs. 11,150 for repairs to dispensaries, Rs. 2,900 for inspection bungalows, besides grants for Board schools and aided schools and repairs to roads. The Khulna Municipality also has to repair its buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500.

In Bakarganj district public buildings did not suffer very much, except at Pirojpur, where several *kutcha*, and a few *pucca* houses were damaged. The heaviest losses fell on the village primary schools and on the Police Department. In the northern thanas of the district many mosques or

jumaghara and temples were demolished and images of the goddess Durga were shattered with the fall of the temples.

Several police buildings in Narail subdivision were levelled to the ground, and others were badly damaged; the total cost of reconstruction and repairs is estimated at Rs. 19,400. Schools, post-offices, dispensaries, inspection bungalows, etc., also suffered just as in other districts.

In Faridpur the cost of repairs to buildings of the Public Works Department is estimated at Rs. 7,800, of the Police Department at Rs. 20,900, of the District Board at Rs. 4,900 and of the Khas Mahal Department at Rs. 7,700. Three Munsifs' courts at Chikandi and the subdivisional offices at Gopalganj were blown down. Schools suffered severely and so also did the *kutcha* mosques of the Muhammadans.

The severity of the storm in Dacca district can be judged from the fact that for 155 buildings maintained by the Public Works Department, nearly all of which are *pucca* or semi-*pucca*, the average damage was Rs. 1,300 per building. The roofs of Government House and of the staff quarters were blown off and the porch collapsed, while servants' quarters, out-offices, hospitals, etc., were laid flat with the ground. The avenues and many other fine trees which adorned the new and the old cities were overthrown and, in falling, did immense damage to electric light, telegraph and telephone wires as well as to houses and to compound walls. The Military Police officers' quarters and married men's lines at the Pilkhana were shattered and so were also the semi-permanent civil court buildings at Munshiganj. At Singair, where the thana buildings had only been constructed a year before, brick-nogged walls were badly cracked. Repairs to Public Works Department buildings and electric installations in Dacca district alone are estimated to cost Rs. 2,16,000 besides Rs. 65,000 required for repairs to buildings maintained by the Police Department. No less than 96 post offices were demolished and 66 badly damaged. The District Board fared worst of all; all the 16 inspection bungalows in the district were damaged more or less, and the out-houses of the Sabhar bungalow which had only just been completed, were totally wrecked. Five dispensaries will have to be rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 31,000; Rs. 10,000 will be required for repairs to the remaining 15 and the replacement of medicine destroyed will cost Rs. 5,000 more.

In some parts of Tippera district, the residences of Government officers and public buildings, such as thanas, schools, dispensaries, sub-registry offices and post offices were damaged, but not to a very serious extent.

At several places in Mymensingh district most of the public buildings were wrecked. This was very noticeable at Gafargon, Lewarganj, Barhatta, Kendua, Netrakona, Kishorganj and Bajitpur. The repairs to Public Works Department buildings are estimated to cost about Rs. 13,000 and buildings maintained by the Police Department Rs. 83,000. The damage to dispensaries and inspection bungalows will cost the District Board Rs. 30,000.

A special feature of the cyclone is the enormous number of school buildings which suffered serious damage. The extent of the loss can be gauged from the following figures which have been carefully revised by the Inspectors of Schools :—

District.	Number of primary schools damaged.	Minimum cost of repairs.	Number of middle schools damaged.	Minimum cost of repairs.
Dacca ...	1,901	Ra. 1,17,980	87	Ra. 38,639
Mymensingh ...	483	84,576	87	36,000
Faridpur ...	1,395	44,000	56	27,219
Bakarganj ...	391	18,124	69	11,989
Khulna ...	} Separate figures not supplied.			
Jessore ...				

District.	Number of high schools damaged.	Minimum cost of repairs.	Total of schools damaged.	Minimum cost of repairs.
		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca	46	1,57,821	2,034	3,14,440
Mymensingh	28	50,925	598	1,71,501
Faridpur	29	60,669	1,480	1,31,888
Bakarganj	2	1,050	462	31,178
Khulna	Total for all schools except high schools and junior madrasahs and schools altogether unaided.			28,956
Jessore				7,162
		Total	...	6,85,127

The above are all boys' schools. In Dacca Division 282 girls' schools were also damaged and the cost of repairs is estimated at Rs. 16,833.

24. Towards the cost of reconstructing and repairing the school buildings Government has sanctioned liberal grants, and the District Boards have given special grants to the schools aided by them. The local people are expected to contribute the remainder of the cost, which will probably be not less than 3 lakhs of rupees. For unaided primary schools, of which there are large numbers, it has not been possible to give any grant from State or District Board funds, but to assist the local people in restoring their primary school buildings, the Central Cyclone Relief Committee has given a special grant of Rs. 80,000 and smaller grants have also been made from district relief funds.

(c) Communications.

25. Extensive damage was suffered by the Bhairab-Mymensingh Railway. A large percentage of the stations and staff quarters was blown down. These were only temporary structures; but the force of the wind was so great that it capsized two trains and overturned many wagons stabled at wayside stations. Most of the pontoons and landing stages of the wagon ferry at Bhairab were sunk, and damaged. Two of the steamers were also sunk of which one has been refloated, but the other became a complete wreck. Traffic across the river from Bhairab to Ashuganj was stopped for a month, and the train services between Bhairab and Kishorganj were completely disorganized. The damages to this railway will cost about 3 lakhs of rupees. On the Bhairab-Taongi and Dacca-Mymensingh lines the damage to quarters and stations was less serious, but two wagons blown over at Dacca blocked the line for several hours, and the cutting of the embankment by storm waves made travelling from Narayanganj to Dacca very slow for some days. On the Khulna-Bagerhat line damage was done by storm waves cutting away the approaches to bridges; a jetty also fell into the river; but repairs will not be very expensive.

26. District Board roads were damaged by storm-waves in Khulna district, and it will cost Rs. 14,000 to repair them. The Madaripur BM Canal was very severely damaged. The greater part of the embankment from Haridaspur to Gopalganj was washed away, and along the canal proper there are many breaches and scours in the embankments. Most of the buildings on the banks were unroofed and some boats were sunk. At Narayanganj a portion of the pucca embankment and several jetties were smashed by flats pounding against them. At Bhairab also the pucca embankment on which some godowns stood was destroyed. In the south of Khulna district large areas of rice land are protected by embankments, and it is estimated that the repair of the damage caused by the cyclone to these embankments will cost about Rs. 27,000. In Faridpur district the embanked road along the Madhumati was so extensively damaged that it will have to be entirely reconstructed. In Dacca town the Buckland Bund, which is faced with brick and cement, was breached in several places and repairs will cost at least Rs. 6,000. The embanked road from Mirpur to Fulbaria was also severely damaged, and the District Board will

have to spend Rs. 10,700 on repairs of this and other embanked roads. In Bakarganj the District Board road passing through the *bil* area was damaged to the extent of about Rs. 5,000.

27. The Director of Telegraph Engineering reports that—"This was the worst cyclone that ever affected the working of the telegraph lines. For miles and miles the telegraph and telephone lines were levelled to the ground. Rail posts were twisted round and broken; tubular masts 60 to 80 feet in height with *sal* supports were destroyed beyond recognition. One of the rail masts, 90 feet high, near Narayanganj was twisted round and broken in two. The section of line between Manikganj and Dacca suffered the most. The entire length was brought down by the storm and covered by large fallen trees. To aggravate the situation this section was inundated to a height of 3 to 4 feet. The main lines between Dacca and Baider Bazar practically suffered the same fate. Similar damage was done in the Barisal and Khulna districts. The entire telephone systems at Dacca and Narayanganj were practically levelled to the ground; the exchange at Dacca was unroofed. Two cables across the Meghna near Baider Bazar failed during the storm; so did the cables at Narayanganj and near Munshiganj. The failure of the cables is attributable to their having been dragged by the anchors of boats and steam launches that were sunk during the storm. This is the principal damage done to the lines of the Dacca Division. As a matter of fact, 80 per cent. of the total mileage of lines and wires was down."

28. The officers of the Telegraph Department rose to the occasion, promptly organized parties to make temporary arrangements and, by dint of unsparring toil under conditions of great difficulty, communication between Dacca and Comilla was restored by midday on the 1st October, and all lines were working again by the evening of the 8th. The restoration of the telegraph and telephone lines cost the department over Rs. 20,000 in cash and about Rs. 50,000 in stores. The replacement of the cables that failed will involve a further expenditure of Rs. 40,000.

(d) River Craft.

29. An enormous amount of damage was done by wind and waves to river craft. Vessels of all kinds, large and small, owned by Indians and Europeans, suffered equally. Omitting boats which were refloated without serious damage it is reported that altogether 11,999 boats were irretrievably lost or so shattered that they could not be used again without being repaired at considerable expense. The greatest loss naturally fell on the India General Navigation Railway and Rivers Steam Navigation Companies; but to hundreds of petty traders and boat owners the cyclone must have caused the loss of practically all they had in the world. Many of the country boats lost were of considerable capacity and contained valuable cargoes of jute, rice, and other commodities. It would be impossible to obtain a reliable estimate of the total losses, and no useful purpose would be served by an attempt to express them in figures.

3. At Khulna, at the point where the three rivers join, the SS. "Arjuna" sank. Eleven lives and all the cargo were lost. The flat "Bellona" sank in the Sundarbans. Six other steamers and 9 flats were badly grounded and 7 steamers and 14 flats suffered damage to vessels and cargoes. All of the above belonged to the two big river steamer companies. In addition, other companies also lost or sustained damage to their steamers and flats. The country boats irretrievably lost numbered 1,269, of which no less than 800 were in Khulna thana, where the steamer companies also incurred the greatest part of their loss.

In Bakarganj 25 large native cargo boats and 66 smaller boats sank. One of these was a boat carrying 1,000 maunds of salt which was lost near Gaurnadi and another sank near Barisal with 200 maunds of rice.

In Narail subdivision 68 country boats sank; some of them were recovered, but their cargoes, which were mostly rice and paddy, were lost.

In Faridpur district one flat loaded with Burma rice was sunk near Palong and some 22 other flats at various places were damaged. The SS.

"Vayu", conveying piece-goods and sugar, was wrecked near Naraganj. One thousand three hundred and twenty-two cargo boats with property valued at 2½ lakhs of rupees were lost. It may be mentioned that the Collector has taken special care regarding these statistics and has excluded all boats which were subsequently recovered or which had no cargo. In the *bil* area of Gopalganj subdivision over 900 out of 1,200 boats sunk were recovered and made serviceable again.

Of the shipping owned by the India General Navigation and Railway and Rivers Steam Navigation Companies at Narayanganj, 6 flats were sunk, 11 were unroofed and 12 others took in water by which the cargoes were damaged. Three of the jetties at Narayanganj Railway Station were practically destroyed and pontoons sunk. Boats of all sizes were piled up against them by the wind, the effect being to crush the jetty girders which collapsed. Half of the roof of the Steamer Company's flat "Tegra" was lifted bodily by the wind, and blown over the station buildings and the railway tracks and deposited on a vacant space without doing any damage in its flight. A small country boat caught fire in the Sitalakhya khal and the fire spread to two jute-laden flats which broke from their moorings and were driven against the boat and close to a bungalow which was also burnt. The blaze attained great proportions, and ultimately the flats had to be sunk to prevent the fire spreading further. Every flat in the river at Narayanganj was damaged by collision either with other flats or with masonry structures on shore. The "Ganges" had her bows staved in and the "Rajkot" a hole 11 feet long in her side. The flats "Passar" (coal-laden) and "Puddah" (jute-laden) were driven first from Gopchar where their moorings broke into the Sitalakhya khal. Here they collided with the "Nudwa" (flat) and drove her through two of Messrs. M. David & Co.'s jetties. These are made of teak wood (solid 14 inches square). The "Nudwa" was finally driven into the verandah of the Company's assorting shed; her name-plate and *chapper* being left plastered on the wall of the factory. With a change of the wind the "Passar" and "Pudda" were carried clear of the khal and stranded on the east bank of the Lakhya by the Angus Press. Sitalakhya point, jutting out into the face of the storm, was a natural landing place for wreckage and in the morning the flats "Rajkot," "Hilsamari," "Nudwa," a Bengal and Assam Company's barge, the "Tumsar" and many smaller craft were stranded on it.

In other parts of Dacca district the Steamer Companies sustained the following damages; viz:—15 flats, 3 steamers, 9 barges, 1 steam launch and 1 pontoon damaged, one steamer sank. The SS. "Bombay" had a very bad experience. The second serang was blown away with the cabin on the upper deck in which he was sleeping and no trace of him was ever found. The steamer grounded about 5 miles above Lohajang and up till February it had not been possible to refloat her. At Dacca four launches were sunk, including the "Diana" of the Police Department, and 5 launches owned by jute firms were sunk at Narayanganj. The number of country boats sunk with cargoes is reported as 7,513 for the whole district, of which more than a third were in Narayanganj subdivision. The number would have been greater but for the fact that the foul weather during the day warned the boatmen to take shelter before the storm assumed serious proportions.

About 60 boats are reported to have been lost in Tippera district, but probably many of these were recovered. At Ajahpur, on the Meghna, a steam launch and 7 boats laden with jute sank.

Four flats laden with jute were sunk at Bhairab. In the whole of Mymensingh district, the number of country boats sunk while conveying jute, rice and other goods is reported as 1,425; but this probably includes some which were empty or were not lost beyond recovery.

31. It was at first reported that raiyats had suffered much loss by jute, which was steeping in the rivers, being carried away by storm waves. On enquiries being made it was found that the amount of jute lost in this way was comparatively insignificant, and most of it was ultimately recovered. The storm waves did, however, carry away not only steeping jute but also bundles and bales of jute. Some persons gained and some lost. There were many

disputes; but a bundle of jute is not an article that can be identified with certainty.

(c) **Standing crops and trees.**

32. The only jute still standing at the time of the cyclone was the portion left for seed. This was a total loss; for all the seed was blown away. Fortunately, the largest seed-producing areas were not within the area severely affected by the cyclone; but the demand for seed this year will be so much greater than usual that there may be a shortage in some places. The Agricultural Department has arranged for a considerable stock to supply the needs of those who lost their seed crop and cannot get good seed in the market. The areas where it seems likely that there will be the greatest need for seed are Mollahat in Khulna, Gopalganj subdivision, Sibchar in Madaripur; Harirampur and Singair in Manikganj subdivision; Rugganj thana and other places on the banks of the Lakhya.

33. The cyclone occurred at a time when the paddy crop was generally well established and able to stand rough treatment. There was only one variety in flower at the time, which was the early variety of broadcast paddy usually known as *Lakhidigha*. The damage done to this variety was very great; perhaps as much as 75 per cent. of the crop was lost; but fortunately the area occupied by this variety is very small in comparison with the later kinds of *aman*.

34. The rain and the flood caused severe damage to late transplanted paddy in Khulna; but in other parts of the district the crop was improved by the sweet water. In Bakarganj there was no appreciable damage, and the cyclone was very beneficial to the paddy crop, both transplanted and broadcast. Faridpur district and Narail subdivision produce only the broadcast varieties of paddy. The storm uprooted and carried away a large portion of the crop in the *bils* and, where the land was higher, damage was done by masses of water-hyacinth and other weeds being driven on to the paddy which they choked and killed. So far as Narail and Gopalganj subdivisions are concerned, the paddy crop is reported to have proved light in the ear, and the subdivisional officers estimate the damage caused by the cyclone at a half of the paddy crop. These estimates seem however to be somewhat pessimistic. In the other subdivisions of Faridpur less damage was done, and the crop was not much below normal. In Dacca district some broadcast paddy in *bil* land was uprooted; but the crop in those areas is always precarious, and in Bil Belai the raiyats reaped the best crop they have had for a decade. North of the Dhaleswari where transplanted paddy is grown the crop was benefited greatly by the rain which accompanied the cyclone. In Tippera the little damage to broadcast paddy was more than compensated by the gain to the transplanted crop. In Mymensingh even broadcast paddy was improved on the whole, for rain had been badly needed; and, to transplanted paddy the gain was very great.

35. On the whole the outturn of paddy appears to have been at least as good as it would have been if the cyclone had not occurred.

36. The cyclone caused great havoc among trees. According to custom, the raiyat is entitled to the fruit of a tree, but the timber belongs to the landlord. The destruction of fruit trees is a loss to the raiyat which it will take many years to replace. Few date and cocoanut palms were blown down, but many *supari* (betel-nut) trees fell or were broken and killed. In those parts of Khulna, Bakarganj and Jessore districts where the storm was most intense it is estimated that at least one-half of the *supari* trees were destroyed, and in some places entire groves were swept to the ground. The loss of the betel-nuts and cocoanuts blown away by the wind fell heavily on poor raiyats who at that time of the year depend on the sale of fruit to buy their daily food. In the northern half of Dacca district raiyats rely largely on the sale of jack fruit to pay their rent. Though, perhaps, not more than 10 per cent. of the jack fruit trees were blown down, even that is a serious matter for the raiyats and their landlords.

37. The *pan* (betel leaf) plantations represent the most costly form of cultivation in the province. These rows and lines of carefully nurtured

creepers, on their slender supports, lightly screened above and around, were thrown violently to the ground and most of the plants were killed. Excepting those in specially sheltered positions, the cyclone spared hardly any and the loss inflicted was enormous. Fortunately the *barois*, who carry on this form of cultivation, are better able than most classes of the community to bear a heavy loss.

38. The raiyats were deprived of another valuable source of food by the wholesale destruction of plantain trees. Clumps of bamboos also suffered severely, most of them were broken, but many were even uprooted. Timber trees and trees of all kinds fell or were shattered and broken. Those that fell were very useful for the rebuilding of houses. In fact, the demand was so great in many places that for some days a single bamboo could not be bought for less than a rupee. In the *gazari* forests in the north of Dacca district it is estimated that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the trees fell. This however was no loss; for the forests needed thinning and the royalty on the fallen timber in the Bhawal Wards' estate alone is expected to yield 11½ lakhs of rupees. Not much damage was done to the Sundarbans forest, and it was mostly confined to trees on the water's edge. The blasting effects of the storm were shown by the leaves of the bamboos which still stood turning yellow. At many places, particularly Narayanganj, all the leaves were stripped off the trees; but never was the enormous recuperative power of nature shown more strikingly. Within 10 days the trees, even many of those which had fallen, had put on new leaves. Within a month a casual traveller would have found little in the general appearance of the country to make him realize that there had ever been a cyclone.

SECTION IV.—Organization of Relief.

(a) General conditions.

39. The situation created by the sudden destruction of houses and property was complicated by the economic conditions prevailing at the time. The already existing problems of providing food and clothing were greatly intensified and problems of providing shelter and preventing disease were added. Early in June the price of rice had begun to rise from causes connected with the war and failure of crops in India. So far as the agricultural population was concerned this was counterbalanced by the high prices ruling for jute (Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per maund), so that, in spite of the dearthness of cloth, kerosine oil, sugar and condiments, cultivators were sufficiently well off. The high prices bore most hardly on the industrial and middle class population with small incomes and, after these, on the landless labourers; these classes constitute considerable sections of the population, more particularly in the towns and in the subdivisions of Munshiganj and Madaripur.

40. Early in August it was apparent that supplies of rice were short and consequently prices rose enormously, probably a good deal more than the situation justified. This was met by the introduction of a system of importing rice from Burma to Calcutta and Chittagong, where it was bought by traders or agents approved by District Magistrates, conveyed by them to the districts and sold at controlled rates. Prices of common *balam* went up as high as Rs. 13, but gradually came down, as Burma rice got into the local markets, to between Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per maund just before the cyclone. At various places committees had been formed to supply Burma rice at controlled retail prices to poor people; these committees did very useful work afterwards in connection with cyclone relief.

41. As already said, the prices of jute in the early part of the season were extraordinarily high, but traders were not inclined to take more than enough to cover their immediate requirements, and many raiyats also held back hoping for still bigger prices. Early in September, instead of rising, prices of jute suddenly fell by about 50 per cent. and have remained practically steady at about that level. Disappointed in their hopes of extraordinary profits, and no longer able to meet the enhanced cost of food and other

commodities, the raiyats were crushed by the disaster of the cyclone, but without the very high prices prevailing in the early part of the jute season, their condition would have been far worse. It is calculated that the area under jute in the cyclone-affected tract is about 872,000 acres and that the crop obtained in 1919 was 136 lakhs of maunds, out of which the raiyats had, by the 31st December, sold 85 lakhs of maunds for about 8 crores of rupees, while 51 lakhs of maunds, worth about 255 lakhs of rupees, still remained in their hands (*vide* Appendix C).

42. With the collapse of the market, all jute business came to a standstill early in September and was not resumed to any extent until the end of November. Having nothing to sell except their jute, cultivators were pinched for money and credit was unobtainable. Money however was imperatively required to rebuild their houses and to buy food. For their relief it was necessary to distribute agricultural loans on a large scale. Still worse was the condition of non-cultivators, especially infirm people, widows and orphans. For these it was necessary to organise gratuitous relief in rice to keep them from starvation, in cash to help them to re-erect their houses and in cloth to enable them to appear decently in public. Something also had to be done for the preservation of life among professional beggars whose needs could not at such a time be met by private charity. For poor *bhadraloks* some special form of relief had to be devised which would not expose their misery to the public and take away their self-respect. For the people in general who suffered from the cyclone and who could not afford to buy local rice it was necessary to make cheap Burma rice available at all the principal markets.

(A) Immediate Relief.

43. The cyclone had disorganized all telegraphic, postal, river, rail and road communications and in any case it was absolutely necessary to give some immediate relief before Government orders could be obtained. The District Officers rose to the occasion. The Collector of Dacca temporarily appropriated a fund of which he was trustee and distributed Rs. 70 in each of the 325 unions in the district. This relief was distributed within a week after the cyclone through gazetted officers, all of whom were actively employed on relief work throughout the Puja vacation. At the same time relief circles were formed and constituted the basis of the complete organisation subsequently developed.

On the 1st October Government gave by telegram *carte blanche* authority to all Collectors to do all that was essential to relieve distress. Unfortunately full advantage of this could not be taken immediately because the treasuries did not reopen for business until the 11th October. In the Madaripur and Gopalganj subdivisions of Faridpur district a network of relief committees was organized within a week after the cyclone by the Collector and Subdivisional Officers, enthusiastically supported by non-official gentlemen. The funds immediately necessary were procured by taking temporary advances from loan banks and the District Board.

In Mymensingh the Collector came to the conclusion that the most important and urgent need was to bring down the price of rice while at the same time he gave relief in cases of destitution. The energies of the district staff were concentrated chiefly on measures to make Burma rice available at a low uniform price throughout the district. Money was borrowed from a Court of Wards estate, and rice was taken on credit from importers at Bhairab.

The District Board of Khulna made a grant of Rs. 5,000 with which rice, *dal* and *salt* were bought and supplied for sale at police and forest stations. Rice and cash were also given away gratuitously in necessitous cases. Some relief committees were constituted in those early days and were followed by the formation of local committees of the Bengal Relief Fund on the 8th and 9th October.

The Subdivisional Officer made a tour throughout the affected area of Narail subdivision immediately after the cyclone and formed ten relief committees, each of which realized local subscriptions and gave doles of rice

to the most necessitous cases. Unfortunately the Officiating Collector was ill and the Subdivisional Officer's reports were not communicated to Government nor was any action taken on them until the permanent Collector (Mr. Manooch) returned from leave on the 20th October. In Bakarganj district the Collector received contributions of Rs. 200 from the Bidyasagar Memorial Fund and of Rs. 150 from the Bengal Relief Fund. This money was distributed through Government officers and missionaries working in the affected tract. In Tippera district a grant of Rs. 3,000 was made from a relief fund previously inaugurated by Mrs. K. C. De and with this money rice and cloth were distributed through Subdivisional Officers.

44. From the 4th to the 11th October the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, Member of the Executive Council, Bengal, toured in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur and Khulna. He saw the damage done by the cyclone, inspected the relief measures already at work and discussed with local officers the lines on which the further relief still required should be given. On returning to Calcutta he drew up a note of instructions to me containing a complete scheme of relief organization. Mr. Cumming's visit had greatly encouraged the local officers, inspired them with confidence and helped them with advice as to methods of organization. A copy of his instruction to me was also sent to each Collector. On my return from leave on the 10th October I was placed in general charge of all relief operations in Dacca Division and subsequently also in Khulna and Jessore districts. In Tippera district the relief work remained under the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

45. On the 3rd October an appeal over the signature of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was issued for help to the people in distress owing to the cyclone and on 15th October a meeting was held to inaugurate the Cyclone Central Relief Committee, of which His Excellency became president.

46. The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming was Chairman of the Executive Committee which administered the Cyclone Relief Fund, and he also superintended the relief provided from State funds. Throughout the operations I received from him constant instructions and advice and am greatly indebted to him for help and encouragement.

(c) Systematic Organisation.

47. The first step in the development of systematic operations was to divide the whole of the affected area into relief circles, each of which was placed under a Circle Relief Officer, assisted by one or more other officers according to the size and importance of the circle. To co-ordinate relief work and prevent overlapping, non-official relief agencies were persuaded, as far as possible, to take entire responsibility for the relief of entire unions. Circle Relief Officers were instructed and supervised by Subdivisional Officers who, in their turn, were directed and inspected by the Collector. The relief circles formed in each district are recorded in Appendix D.

48. Within each circle various committees were formed to assist the Circle Relief Officer with information, to prepare lists of persons in need of the various forms of relief and to distribute gratuitous relief under the supervision of the Circle Relief Officer. Where the system was fully developed a relief committee was formed for each union and was constituted with the members of the union committee and panchayat as the nucleus and additional members co-opted or appointed for the purpose. The members of any non-official relief agency working in the union were asked to join the union relief committee. Throughout Dacca district, the Sadar and Bagerhat subdivisions of Khulna and in Narail subdivision, union relief committees were formed. Thana relief committees were established in Faridpur district and also subsidiary committees, but the latter did not take the local panchayat as their nucleus nor was there a separate relief committee for each union. The main work of thana relief committees in Khulna and Faridpur was to arrange for the distribution and sale of supplies of Burma rice. In Mymensingh little, and

in Tippera and Bakarganj no help was received from local committees, but relief lists were prepared by presidents or tahsil panchayats. In all districts it was the duty of the Circle Relief Officer to check in each union the relief lists prepared by the local agency, to see that they were not only complete but also that they did not include persons to whom relief should not be given and that the form of relief recommended in each was appropriate to the circumstances. When the Circle Relief Officer had checked the relief lists and ordered the form and amount of relief to be given to each person, one day in the week was notified on which relief was distributed according to the sanctioned list. All disbursements were entered in a relief statement in form E-1 and in a ticket given to the recipient in form E-2. It was the duty of the Circle Relief Officer to arrange to furnish the relief committees with the necessary supplies of cash, rice and cloth for the weekly distributions. The Circle Relief Officers reported their requirements to the subdivisional officer who informed the Collector. The number of official relief committees formed in each district is shown in Appendix E.

49. The preparation and checking of relief lists took a long time because the officers deputed to relief work were inadequate in number, and many of them were juniors and strangers to the district. People could not be left without food or shelter; so, in the beginning relief was disbursed as well as it could be done on the basis of unchecked lists.

50. During the Puja vacation all available executive officers were employed solely on relief work, but when the courts reopened the ordinary work of administration had to be carried on and a special corps of relief officers had to be organised from officers deputed from the Settlement, Co-operative, Agricultural and Excise Departments and from other districts. Ultimately 38 sub-deputy collectors, 14 kanungos, 13 co-operative department officers, 46 agricultural officers and 5 excise officers joined for relief work; but many of the sub-deputy collectors and kanungos did not join until November.

51. To provide Circle Relief Officers with the necessary supplies of rice, cloth and seeds depôts were established at the places mentioned in Appendix F.

52. To convey materials to the depôts and from depôts to distributing centres, boats were hired or borrowed and launches were employed to tow them. For this purpose and to enable the superior officers to travel quickly when inspecting and directing relief work 12 large Government launches and 12 river police patrol launches were placed at my disposal and allotted to Collectors and other officers according to their needs.

(d) Relief from private funds supplementing State relief.

53. The principles determining the division between the relief to be given from State funds and that to be provided by public charity were laid down by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming in a memorandum which was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Cyclone Central Relief Fund. The conclusion arrived at is briefly as follows:—

"While Government will pay for gratuitous relief to the absolutely needy, for the cloth which is given free to the needy, for the initial purchase of rice supplies which are specially imported by Government and sold at cheap rates and for any loss thereon, for loans for all purposes to agriculturists, for all the incidental charges and for most of the transport charges, and while District Boards may pay for all the medical help required, charitable relief funds should meet the charges of all that is given beyond these Government contributions and of all that is given to persons other than the recipients of Government relief."

SECTION V.—Gratuitous relief in rice.

54. Food was provided for those unfortunate people on *chars* who lost their all, for widows and orphans and for adults too ill or infirm to work and having no earning member in the family and no other means of support. Some provision also had to be made for professional beggars, but as soon as it became apparent that this class were again able to look after themselves,

they were excluded. So far as possible gratuitous distribution was made in the form of weekly doles of Burma rice, but in some parts of Dacca district where the relief agency was insufficient to cope with the heavy task of providing weekly doles in every union, persons under relief were given orders for free supply of specified quantities of rice from specified depôts.

55. The standard scale of distribution was $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice a week for an adult and 2 seers for a child; but variations were made according to local circumstances. The minimum was $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and the maximum $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per head per diem.

56. Doles were continued in most places up to the 13th December when a final distribution was made, thus combining cyclone relief with Peace celebration. Where the winter rice crop is early, all relief work terminated at the end of November, but in a few small areas doles had to be continued until the end of December. Doles were distributed by union relief committees at weekly parades and care was taken to deliver at their doors the rice intended for *pardanashin* women and persons who were too ill or weak to attend the parade.

57. The total quantity of rice given for cyclone relief from State funds was 8,243 maunds, worth Rs. 59,268. The Central Relief Fund gave 27,475 maunds, worth Rs. 1,85,280. The amounts given by other funds are shown in statement XI. The amount given in each subdivision from State funds is shown in statement VII.

58. The free distribution of rice was the most indispensable form of cyclone relief. Owing to the care with which the work was done by relief agencies and the thoroughness of the supervision exercised by Collectors and Subdivisional Officers, not a single death from starvation has occurred in the area devastated by the cyclone.

SECTION VI.—Gratuitous relief in cash.

59. Gratuitous relief in cash was given to widows and infirm people who were unable themselves to rebuild their houses and had not means to pay for labour or material. It was not contemplated that the loss anyone had sustained would be made good, but the idea was to help everyone to put up at least one house where he and his family could get shelter from wind and weather. People joined together to help one another, and in this way thousands of houses were restored without any expense. Women and infirm men who could not take part in the work themselves required some money for replacing broken pots and for a little new thatch and a few annas for labour. At first it was thought that nothing less than Rs. 5 would be of any use for rebuilding a house, but it was found in actual experience that hundreds of houses had been rebuilt with only a grant of Rs. 2; instructions were then issued that cash grants should generally be limited to Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. In practice this was already being done, for the people who received grants of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 had spent most of the money on food. The reason was that until November, District Officers and relief committees, not having sufficient Burma rice to satisfy the immediate needs of all the people in distress, had to give them money to bring rice in the local market. As soon as sufficient Burma rice was obtained cash relief ceased to be given except to those people who had not been able to restore a single dwelling-house to its previous condition. By the beginning of December it was estimated that 75 per cent. of the necessary houses had been restored. It is interesting to note that many people deferred the reconstruction of their houses till after the 17th December, the day on which many people believed, on the strength of the prophecy of a Professor Porta, that the whole world would be devastated by a cataclysm. On that day few people left their houses, but when it passed safely, they took up the work of rebuilding with renewed confidence.

60. The total amount disbursed by the State in gratuitous cash relief was Rs. 54,700; the Central Relief Fund spent Rs. 2,14,935. The expenditure

by other funds is shown in statement XI, and the expenditure in each subdivision from State funds is shown in statement IV.

Paddy-husking schemes.—At ordinary times poor widows in villages generally support themselves by paddy-husking. After the cyclone, it was found that in many villages no one required paddy-husking to be done, for every family was either doing its own husking or was living on the cheap Burma rice which is already husked. An excellent form of relief was to provide work for these poor widows in the form to which they are accustomed. The scheme followed was that an advance of about Rs. 150 was given to a president-panchayat or other person of similar standing. With this he purchased local paddy and distributed it among suitable widows for husking. For each maund of paddy they had to return to the president 22 seers of husked rice and they retained as their remuneration the surplus of 4 or 5 seers of husked rice. The president sold the 22 seers of husked rice and invested the proceeds in more paddy and so the scheme continued. Certain losses always occur in practice and when the market is falling, as it was on this occasion, the fund soon becomes exhausted. In Dacca district, where this form of relief had been practised on the occasion of previous calamities, paddy-husking schemes were taken up by many of the best presidents and gave a great deal of relief in a very economical way. The expenditure incurred in Dacca district was Rs. 5,537. Other districts were not previously acquainted with paddy-husking schemes and public spirited men to superintend such schemes are not readily found in rural areas.

Forest concessions.—For the rebuilding of houses the resources of the Sundarbans Forest Reserve were thrown open. From the 5th October any householder of the affected area was allowed to take free 50 *kutcha* maunds of *golpatta* for rethatching his houses. From the 25th November this concession was extended to 200 *kutcha* maunds of *golpatta* and 50 *kutcha* maunds of *goran* posts. The free issues made up to the 31st December were 846,300 maunds of *golpatta* worth Rs. 12,120, 13,000 maunds of *gora* and and *goran* poles worth Rs. 1,800. The concession was of considerable value to raiyats living in the south of Khulna district.

SECTION VII.—Gratuitous gifts of clothing.

63. Ordinarily gifts of free cloth were restricted to absolutely destitute widows, orphans and infirm persons whose garments were so inadequate that they could not appear in public without shame. On the *Palma chara*, where the entire population was left destitute, the scale of distribution was wider. Some blankets were also added to the wearing apparel given away in that area and in certain parts of Khulna district. The demand for cloth was so great and so general that a somewhat severe standard had to be observed for this form of relief. The task of selection was performed by the union relief committees and other local committees, whose knowledge of the condition of the people in their areas could be utilized very advantageously. Their lists were subsequently checked by circle relief officers in the presence of the committee and of the general public.

64. Originally it had been intended to give relief by selling cloth at less than cost price to people who could afford to pay something but could not afford the market rates. It was, however, found practically impossible with the organization available to draw up, not only lists of persons who should get cloth free, but also separate lists of those who should get cloth at 40 per cent. below cost price. Concession sales were therefore stopped and a more extended free distribution of cloth was decided upon. It is more satisfactory to give one cloth than two permits to buy at concession rates where there can be no assurance that the recipients will be able to use the permits in the manner intended. The change of policy is therefore believed to have been beneficial.

65. The amount spent from State funds on cloth was Rs. 1,61,206 (see statement IX); the Cyclone Central Relief Fund spent Rs. 33,160 in

clothing and Rs. 14,071 on blankets and shirts. The amounts spent by other agencies are shown in statement XI.

SECTION VIII.—Special relief of *bhadralok*.

66. The country devastated by the cyclone is the home of a very large number of families of highly respectable standing—in particular, the famous Vikrampur pargana was swept from end to end by the storm. Many of these families have fallen on bad times and are greatly impoverished. As soon as cyclone relief work was taken up systematically it was realized that special measures were necessary to ensure that relief should reach indigent *bhadralok* sufferers from the cyclone in such a form that their self-respect would not be destroyed. It was decided that people of this class should be granted loans without security or interest or bonds and that it should be left to their honour to repay the money when they could. Funds for this purpose were provided by the Central Relief Committee and similar action was taken by the Bengal Relief Fund Committee.

67. The method of selection usually adopted was the preparation of lists of distressed *bhadralok* families by the local relief committees, and the checking of those lists by the circle relief officer. All enquiries were made and relief given quietly and confidentially.

68. For this occasion the term "*bhadralok*" was held to include all persons of good social standing, Hindu or Mahomedan, belonging to higher strata of society than labourers, menials, cultivators and handicraftsmen. It was not exclusively a caste distinction nor one of occupation alone, but while caste and occupation did influence the decision to some extent, so far as Hindus were concerned, social standing and respectability were really the determining factors.

69. Relief was given only to *bhadralok* families whose houses had been destroyed, who had no land yielding any appreciable income and no resources except perhaps the precarious charity of friends or distant relatives.

70. The selection and the disbursement of relief to *bhadralok* was work requiring delicacy and tact. In every district it was the most difficult of all forms of relief. In Dacca Rai Sahib Lalit Mohan Sen, Excise Superintendent, was placed on special duty solely for *bhadralok* relief. Being himself a member of a Vikrampur family and knowing the district thoroughly, the Rai Sahib was specially well qualified for this work. With the help of a special staff of assistants recruited by himself, by constant exercise of intelligence and tact, and by unsparing toil the Rai Sahib made a complete success of the *bhadralok* relief work of Dacca. In Faridpur also *bhadralok* relief was a big problem. Owing to the special care given to it by the Collector, the work was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. It is recorded by one circle relief officer that "no money was better spent and no help so gratefully received as these loans to *bhadralok*."

71. Recipients of this form of relief either signed receipts promising to repay the loans or signed their names on the back of the relief lists or on the application, the signatures being regarded as implied promises to repay.

72. The Cyclone Central Relief Committee has decided that all recoveries in any district on account of *bhadralok* loans shall be credited to a fund to be known as the District Relief Fund, of which the Collector will be trustee and from which grants will be made in the case of any future widespread calamity.

73. The total number of *bhadralok* families who took this special form of relief at the expense of the Central Relief Committee was 8,148 and the total amount disbursed was Rs. 1,01,339. The amounts given in each district by the Central Relief Committee are shown in statement XI. Similar figures for the Bengal Relief Fund have been promised, but are not yet forthcoming.

SECTION IX.—Provision of Cheap Rice.

74. The rice situation up to the time of the cyclone has been described in section IV. After the cyclone local rice markets got more or less out of hand. To regain control it was absolutely essential for the Collectors to have at their disposal adequate quantities of Burma rice. On the 28th September the Collector of Dacca telegraphed for 50,000 maunds on Government account and similar action was taken by other Collectors. Government also was quick to grasp the situation and to take action. Even before full information regarding the disaster had arrived the Director of Civil Supplies was given by telegram *carte blanche* authority to purchase and despatch by the most rapid means procurable, the rice required by the district officer of Dacca, Government undertaking to meet all expenses incurred. Five thousand maunds of Burma rice were despatched immediately via Goalundo to Lohajang. Unfortunately the capacity of the rail and steamer services between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal, which is always meagre, was greatly reduced and disorganised by the cyclone and was unequal to the strain imposed by the suddenly enhanced demand for food transport. Delivery from the docks in Calcutta also is a complicated and tedious process and efforts to accelerate it did not produce any very appreciable improvement; but officers of the railway and steamer companies responded with good will to requests of district officers for special facilities to be given to despatches of rice and, by dint of hard work on the part of all concerned, the necessary supplies were ultimately delivered in the affected districts.

75. The local rice market was extraordinarily sensitive. On the arrival of a consignment of Burma rice the prices of local rice at that place immediately fell, and when supplies of Burma rice were approaching exhaustion, prices of *balam* and local rice rose to heights previously inconceivable. In the month succeeding the cyclone *balam* sold at Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and even at Rs. 22-8 per maund at places where Burma rice was not available; but the maintenance of a stock of Burma rice at Dacca and Narayanganj had the effect that *balam* there was generally below Rs. 11 and always below Rs. 11-8.

76. The Collector of Dacca was fortunate in enlisting the services of merchants who had not been engaged previously in the rice trade. They alone were willing to import Burma rice which, having to be sold at controlled rates, brought little or no profit and frequently involved much harassment. In addition to 50,000 maunds supplied by the Director of Civil Supplies, the Collector of Dacca obtained 63,170 maunds from private importers, and the total quantity sold by official agency in that district was 83,089 maunds. The sale of such a large quantity of cheap rice was itself an undertaking of great magnitude, and the relief it afforded to the general condition of the inhabitants of the district is beyond computation.

77. In Mymensingh the difficulty regarding supplies of Burma rice was largely solved by procuring through Bhairab traders large stocks of rice from Chittagong. For want of more suitable agencies, the cheap rice shops were managed chiefly by police officers. In Faridpur and Dacca districts depôts were opened, and arrangements for sale of cheap rice were made by circle relief officers and depôt officers, working in co-operation with relief committees. Not having any president panchayats and still less any union committees, Mymensingh district is greatly handicapped in dealing with matters of detail affecting the whole population.

78. The controlled retail price for Dacca district varied from 5½ to 5¾ seers per rupee. This was arrived at by adding 12 annas to the ex-godown rate in Calcutta to cover wharfage dues, handling charges, wastage and freight. On this basis the landed price of "big mills special" came to Rs. 6-10. Importers were allowed a profit of 4 annas per maund and were required to sell the rice with bags at Rs. 6-14. The retail controlled prices were watched by the union relief committees and were generally adhered to except in some small outlying markets. In Faridpur the controlled price at first was Rs. 6-14, but was afterwards reduced to Rs. 6-4. The Collector and his Subdivisional Officers were active in pushing out Burma rice to *hats* where local prices were excessive. In Khulna local officers were slow in realizing

the necessity of seeing that cheap rice was actually on sale in the *hats*; but ultimately the Collector effectually impressed this point on the subdivisional and other relief officers with excellent and immediate results. The price fixed for Government rice was Rs. 8-4 up to the 19th November, after which date it was reduced to Rs. 5-10. Private importers were not tied down to a controlled rate, but the presence of large stocks of Government rice ultimately compelled them to sell at or below the Government prices.

79. The total quantity of rice taken up on Government account in each district and the manner of its disposal is shown in Statement VI: 2,12,970 maunds of rice were purchased for Rs. 14,34,266, including freight and all incidental expenses; 8,243 maunds were given away as gratuitous relief; 1,58,552 maunds were sold, partly in open market, partly to the Central Relief Fund and other non State relief agencies. The existence of a large surplus at the close of operations was unavoidable, for prices can only be controlled so long as reserve stocks are retained. The surplus would have been less but for delay in the arrival of consignments from Calcutta; but the balances are now being sold locally and in Calcutta where even now it is likely that the prices realized will be higher than those originally paid in Calcutta. In any event, the total loss will be small compared to the enormous benefit derived from the provision of cheap rice to the cyclone districts at the time of their greatest need.

SECTION X.—Agricultural Loans.

80. Government loans amounting to Rs. 12,55,091 were issued to agriculturists under the Loans Act (XII of 1884). They were usually granted only to persons who lost their houses or cattle in the cyclone, but in a few instances persons who had lost their boats, or stocks of grain or jute or whose paddy crops had been seriously damaged were included. Rules 19 to 25 of the Statutory Rules under the Agriculturists Loans Act were extended to the whole area under cyclone relief. Loans were issued only on the joint bond system to groups of co-villagers. In accordance with the instructions of the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, the number of persons in a group was generally 10, but variations were allowed as, e.g., where there were only 6 applicants for loans in an isolated village. Loans for house-building were usually Rs. 10 per individual, but for the purchase of cattle or boats Rs. 20 was often granted and in exceptional cases Collectors sanctioned loans of Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35. The total number of persons to whom agricultural loans were granted was 120,942 and the average amount per head was Rs. 10-6 (*vide* Statement I).

81. The joint and several liability of the borrowers associated in a joint bond was impressed on the people and in places where the joint bond system was previously unknown the raiyats were at first reluctant to execute joint bonds; but where the system had been worked previously there was no hesitation and after a few days raiyats everywhere acquiesced. Loan officers were instructed to take care that in each group of borrowers a *mathar* or leading man of the village was associated. This will facilitate the recovery of the loans.

82. The interest chargeable on these loans is only 6½ per cent. per annum. The Collector of Khulna remarks that it was a curious anomaly that members of co-operative societies were not permitted to borrow from Government at 6½ per cent., but had to borrow from their own banks at 15½ per cent. This anomaly was removed in part of Dacca district by the Dacca Central Bank allowing members of affiliated societies to take Government loans; but the Munshiganj Central Bank refused to pass similar orders. It is reported that landlords' agents encouraged their tenants to apply for Government loans in order to facilitate the collection of rent.

83. The dates on which instalments of principal and interest are payable were fixed by Collectors with reference to the dates of the money-producing harvests. In jute-growing areas instalments have generally been made payable in November. It will be necessary to depute special officers for the

recovery of loans in Khulna, Faridpur, Bakarganj and Dacca districts as instalments fall due.

SECTION XI.—Seed Loans.

84. In the cyclone large quantities of *rabi* seeds in raiyats' houses and local bazars were lost or destroyed and much of the remainder was so damaged by rain as to be useless for sowing. What was available was being sold at high prices. It became evident that unless large quantities could be imported from other places the sufferings of the people would be enhanced by a very poor *rabi* harvest. Many raiyats who bought bazar seed had to resow their fields and this accounted for a renewed demand late in the season.

85. With the approval of the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, it was decided that the Director of Agriculture should import large quantities of *rabi* seeds to meet the shortage and to stop profiteering. The following quantities of seed were purchased in Calcutta at favourable rates from Messrs. Ralli Brothers :—

	Mds.		Mds.
Mustard	10,514	Mung	3,000
Matikalai	2,100	Mushur	6,150
Linseed	400	Green peas	750
Khesari	2,203	Barley	1,500
		Wheat	1,000

The seed left Calcutta on the 11th October in two flats and arrived at the main distributing centres—Narayanganj, Lohajang and Madaripur—with a rapidity in striking contrast to the delay invariably associated with consignments of Burma rice. Delivery was completed by the 19th October, and the quantities required for the seed depôts were despatched as rapidly as possible. Twenty-three seed depôts were opened in Dacca district, 7 in Faridpur, 11 in Bakarganj and 4 in Khulna. As soon as the cyclone occurred all agricultural officers on leave had been recalled and all officers from unaffected districts of Bengal were temporarily deputed to the affected area. Thus the entire strength of the department was for the time concentrated on the work of *rabi* seed distribution.

86. In consultation with the Hon'ble Member, it was decided that the methods adopted in the *rabi* seed distribution in Rajshahi in the preceding cold weather should be followed. Under that system loans of seed were given to cultivators on their individual security. Subsequently, finding that raiyats were no longer averse to taking cash loans on joint bonds, I gave instruction that, where possible, joint bonds should be taken for seed loans also. Where joint bonds were insisted on, it was found that raiyats soon ceased to object. When the time comes for realization of loans, money due on joint bonds can be recovered more quickly and with far more certainty than loans on individual security. In Bakarganj 328 and in Faridpur 502 joint bonds were executed. Although the circle relief officers were instructed to generally supervise seed loan work in addition to all other relief work in their circles, seed loan work was generally left to agricultural officers who were empowered to grant such loans. Under my personal instruction, the circle relief officer of the Padma Relief Circle in Dacca took over for two days the work of granting seed loans and was successful in introducing the joint bond system, which the seed loan officers had up till then considered to be impossible. The Rajshahi forms proved to be unsuitable in other respects also, notably in that they contained no place for entering the dates on which the loan is repayable. This defect was subsequently remedied by manuscript entries of the dates and by proclamation by beat of drum.

87. Seed loans were generally made repayable in one instalment in October 1920. To encourage prompt repayment, the Government of Bengal subsequently decided that on all seed loans repaid before the 31st March 1920 no interest would be charged. This is a valuable concession of which it is

desirable that raiyats should take full advantage. Arrangements have been made for special officers to be deputed to recover seed loans during February and March.

88. When distribution commenced it soon became evident that the crop statistics on which estimates had been made of the quantities of seed necessary were far from being reliable. There was a great demand for khesari, and all stocks were quickly exhausted. Peas and mashur (lentils) were also greatly in demand in some places and the demand could not be met. Matikalai unfortunately arrived too late for sowing. Stocks of mustard were greatly in excess of requirements, and the areas under wheat, barley, mung and linseed are now known to be less than the estimates given in the statistics.

89. No seed was issued until its germinating power had been tested. All officers agree in reporting that the quality of the seed was excellent and far superior to that of bazar seed.

90. Some raiyats preferred to buy seed rather than take it on loan, and of course their wishes were met. The total value of seed sold was Rs. 2,928.

91. The total quantities of seed issued on loan and seed sold were—

	Mds.		Mds.
Mustard	2,527	Mashur	5,871
Matikalai	707	Green Peas	560
Linseed	80	Barley	940
Khesari	3,110	Wheat	455
Mung	1,016		

The surplus stocks have been sent to Calcutta to be sold by the Director of Civil Supplies.

92. The number of raiyats to whom seed was given on loan or sold was 31,881. From this operation the raiyats derived enormous benefit in two ways: (1) they obtained seed at a time of great need when supplies were much less than requirements; (2) the local traders had to reduce their prices to those charged by the Agricultural Department and even in many cases to less.

93. The season has fortunately proved favourable, and the excellent crops now on the fields and being gathered will be a substantial relief to those who suffered in the cyclone.

94. Figures are given in statement II for seed loans in each subdivision and each district.

SECTION XII.—Medical and sanitary relief.

95. In Khulna district for a month after the cyclone malaria was prevalent; but there was no increase in mortality from diseases in general. In November and December cholera broke out in the southern parts of Sathkira subdivision affected by the cyclone, and dysentery in a serious form occurred in Dumuria, Rampal, Bagerhat and Kachra thanas. Fever had been virulent in 1918, when it accounted for 11,538 deaths in the two months, November and December. In 1919 it was still worse and in the corresponding two months it carried off no less than 18,212 people. In 1919 all classes of the population were affected, rich as well as poor, Europeans as well as Indians. It is therefore doubtful whether the increased virulence can be ascribed to the cyclone, though doubtless some fever cases were aggravated by exposure.

The District Board appointed 11 epidemic doctors and took steps to make temporary repairs and to replace medicines in dispensaries destroyed or seriously damaged by the storm. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Sarbadhikary, I.M.S., as president of the medical committee of the Bengal Relief Fund, sent three parties, each of two epidemic doctors liberally equipped with medicines, disinfectants and medical comforts. The Surgeon-General, Bengal, deputed five sub-assistant surgeons for epidemic duty and an assistant surgeon to supervise and co-ordinate the work of all the epidemic doctors. Dr. Roy,

Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, carried out a scientifically thorough anti-cholera disinfection campaign in the south of Satkhira subdivision. The District Board met all the expenditure for disinfection, medicines and medical comforts except what was provided by the Bengal Relief Fund and Rs. 1,000 granted by the Cyclone Relief Fund. To what extent the epidemics were due to the cyclone and what exactly is the measure of the good effects of the vigorous measures adopted are matters of uncertainty, but it is at any rate satisfactory to record that the epidemics had abated considerably by the end of December and the weekly mortality from cholera had fallen to 48, of which three-fourths occurred in areas not much affected by the cyclone.

96. In Bakarganj, Tippera, Mymensingh and Jessore districts no special medical or sanitary relief was required, as sickness and mortality were not in excess of the normal. In fact, in Narail subdivision the cyclone probably improved public health by thinning out the dense growth of trees and other vegetation in which most of the villages and houses were buried.

97. In Faridpur district there were slight outbreaks of cholera in Kotwalipara, Kasiani, Sibchar and Matbarachar thanas, but no other mortality from disease due to the cyclone. The total mortality from all causes during October, November and December 1919 was far less than in 1918 and not much more than in 1917. A special staff was engaged to deal with any outbreak immediately on its being reported and to carry out such sanitation work as the people would submit to. The Surgeon-General, Bengal, deputed an assistant surgeon and three sub-assistant surgeons; the medical committee of the Bengal Relief Fund also sent three epidemic doctors with equipment of medicines, etc., and two temporary hospital assistants were engaged by the Civil Surgeon. Excluding the expenditure of the Bengal Relief Fund, the cost of the special measures carried out was Rs. 2,783, which was covered by a grant from the Cyclone Central Relief Committee.

98. In Dacca district, more than any other, there was reason to apprehend a serious epidemic. To prevent this occurring, officers of all departments combined their efforts and received most useful assistance from private individuals and representatives of the Bengal Relief Fund, the Ram Krishna Mission and other voluntary agencies. The personal interest and sympathy shown by the Collector (Mr. Lambourn) inspired everyone to do his utmost and was the most valuable asset of the relief organization. Mr. Lambourn's report is as follows:—

"*Disposal of dead bodies.*—Owing to the breakdown of communications information as to the extent of the mortality requiring special measures in particular places to prevent outbreaks of epidemic disease was slow in coming through. It was not until late on September 27th that information was received of heavy mortality in the neighbourhood of Lohajang and the growing accumulation of dead bodies and carcasses in that neighbourhood. Steps were immediately taken to collect *domes* and arrange for doctors to be sent to Munshiganj subdivision. It was difficult to find *domes* in Dacca, but on September 30th I was able to leave with three *domes* and some members of the Ram Krishna Mission for Lohajang. A beginning was made with the interment of bodies on that day.

"In section II I have already mentioned the numbers of dead bodies picked up on the banks of the river near Lohajang and a journey through the *hil* area in the vicinity on the night of 30th September convinced me that a large number of corpses lay entangled in the deep-water paddy and mainland as well as on the *chars*.

"I went to Goalundo on 1st October to procure *domes* and *kodalis*. Dr. Maradun, the Health Officer of Goalundo, gave me invaluable assistance in securing 13 more *domes*, who were despatched to Lohajang and arrived on the morning of the 2nd. On the 3rd October six more *domes* were despatched from Dacca and a few more later, making a total number at work in that neighbourhood 21. They were divided up into parties under volunteer workers and doctors deputed from Dacca and were employed for about three weeks in disposing of dead bodies and carcasses.

It was comparatively simple to clear up the vicinity of villages and river banks where dry land was available for interment, but difficulty was experienced in the case of bodies lying half exposed in shallow water in the *hil* over an area of 6 or 7 square miles and this accounts for the time taken.

The only other place in the district where it was considered advisable to despatch *domes* was to the *hil* area between Srinagar and Nawabganj. It was found, however, that most of the people drowned were local people whose bodies were recovered and disposed of by their relatives, leaving only the corpses of a few foreign boatmen to be dealt with.

On 30th September, four Sub-Assistant Surgeons were sent to Munshiganj subdivision with orders to report to the Subdivisional Officer at Lohajang. They were provided with

cholera outfits. A fifth Sub-Assistant Surgeon was sent to Calcutta to fetch chlorinated lime and to wire to Kasauli for anti-cholera vaccine.

A further Sub-Assistant Surgeon was sent on 3rd October to Lohajang with cholera outfit and on the 5th October the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who had returned from Calcutta was sent to Lohajang with chlorinated lime. On the same day three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and another medical officer of the Health Department arrived in the district and went to Lohajang. The staff deputed there with the addition of another Sub-Assistant Surgeon sent on the 6th were placed under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who divided areas to be protected between themselves. Subsequently the supernumerary medical officer of the Health Department left for Mymensingh and another Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was sent to the Lohajang area.

The result of the protection given in those areas was that suspected cases of cholera were quickly treated and disease generally was kept under control.

Special assistance was also given to the towns of Narayanganj and Dacca.

In Dacca where the streets were blocked by fallen trees and houses, preventing the removal of dead animals and refuse and the circulation of the night-soil carts, the services of convicts from the jail were placed at the disposal of the Health Officer and the municipality were able to get their sewage service going within 15 days.

In Narayanganj the District Board assisted in removing trees blocking the road to the trenching-ground. This municipality was caught by the cyclone when its funds were at a very low ebb owing to collection being deferred as the result of assessment appeals and Rs. 10,000 was lent to it by the firm of Messrs. Chatmaria & Co. through the District Magistrate to enable the municipality to rebuild their sweeper lines and repair the damages to sanitary carts and losses of cattle required to maintain their sanitary services. Owing to the matter being urgent and the bank being closed, it was necessary to have recourse to private assistance.

In the third week of October it was decided to allocate the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners with their staffs of doctors in the following manner:—

Dr. Sufi, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Munshiganj subdivision, with five doctors under him;

Dr. Roy, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Manikganj subdivision, with one doctor under him;

Dr. Brahmachari, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sadar and Narayanganj, with one doctor under him.

By the end of October all the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were recalled by the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner and temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandu Charan Mitter relieved Dr. Sufi, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of Munshiganj subdivision.

Special measures.—In Narayanganj subdivision there was an outbreak of cholera in a mild form towards the end of November in the Narsingdi and Rugganj areas, but it was in no case directly attributable to the cyclone, nor was there any abnormal increase in seasonal disease or mortality. This was also true of North and South Sadar: as in Narayanganj subdivision the circumstances were not such as to render necessary special measures on an extensive scale.

It was only in Manikganj, which bore a bad reputation for disease, and in Munshiganj, where the presence of large numbers of dead bodies of men and animals made an epidemic probable, that special precautionary measures were essential.

In Manikganj the District Board sanctioned Rs. 550 for chlorogen and bleaching powder. Seventeen parties of two men each, under the supervision of voluntary workers, disinfected 191 wells and 8 tanks in Manikganj, Singair and Harirampur thanas; the effect of these measures was that incipient cholera in the latter two thanas subsided to a great extent.

In Munshiganj more elaborate measures were taken. Apart from the disposal of dead bodies, the following precautionary steps were taken:—

- (1) establishment of temporary dispensaries;
- (2) disinfection of sources of water-supply;
- (3) anti-cholera inoculation;
- (4) arrangements for free vaccination in the Lohajang area; and
- (5) propaganda of simple sanitary rules.

A floating dispensary with necessary medicines and equipment was established in a green boat, which was to move amongst the Padma *chars* off Lohajang. The effect was to prevent the spread of cholera and small-pox which began to appear gradually, though a considerable time after the cyclone. This dispensary with one of the relief officers in charge visited almost all the islands in the *chars* for about four weeks in early November. The *char* people were found to be very conservative and were not easily persuaded to avail themselves of the advantages offered and as its movements were also curtailed by the decreasing water in the *chars*, with the permission of the Civil Surgeon, it was removed to Lohajang where it was more appreciated.

Another dispensary with two Sub-Assistant Surgeons was started by the medical unit of the Bengal Relief Fund at Gram Wari opposite the Lohajang *chars*. They gave medical relief to 1,662 persons. The main disease and number of patients treated by the dispensaries and Assistant Surgeons are noted below :—

Number of cases treated by the two special dispensaries and Assistant Surgeons up to 3rd January.

	Cases of various kinds.	Number of deaths.
(A) Floating dispensary ...	1,024	Not reported.
(B) Assistant Surgeon and doctors under him.	Cholera ... 268 Malaria ... 1,267 Influenza ... 192	51 from cholera.
Total ...	1,727	
(C) Medical unit of Bengal Relief Committee.	Cholera ... 19 Influenza ... 109 Other cases 1,534	Not reported.
Total ...	1,662	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,413	

Disinfection of water-supply.—Seventy-three tanks were treated with chloride of lime. This, with the disinfection measures taken in Manikganj, brought up the total to 191 wells and 81 tanks treated. In some cases the owners refused to allow disinfection, but special efforts were made to ensure thorough treatment of villages where cholera occurs yearly, in Lohajang, Srinagar and Tangibari thanas.

Cholera inoculation.—Early efforts to introduce inoculation failed owing to the mistrust of the people, and it was not until an epidemic of cholera broke out in Brahman-gaon village in Lohajang circle that its utility was recognized. Two hundred and thirteen persons were inoculated and only 10 cases of the disease occurred among inoculated persons, with the result that the demand for inoculation greatly increased and led to a shortage of vaccine. All doctors were supplied with a travelling box containing medicine for treatment of cholera, including Sir L. Rogers' apparatus for saline transfusion.

Mortality.—The figures for mortality in the district from 1st October, to 1st January are given below. The area described as unaffected are the thanas Shibalay, Gheor and Daulatpur. The remainder of the district is regarded as affected—

Affected area.

Cholera	...	...	1,258
Small-pox	...	...	398
Other diseases	...	...	22,552

Non-affected area.

Cholera	...	...	111
Small-pox	...	...	14
Other diseases	...	...	1,238

The part of the district affected by the cyclone was roughly 11 times the area of the part unaffected, and as the density of population in the latter is about half that in Srinagar and Munshiganj thanas it does not appear that there has been any serious increase in the number of deaths from disease in the area visited by the storm.

Value of the measures.—The fact testifies to the value of the measures adopted. Such natural calamities as the cyclone are not infrequently followed by the outbreak of epidemics scarcely less formidable than the calamity they follow. It was not without reason that the outbreak of such an epidemic was apprehended in the Lohajang and other affected areas, and the benefit of the measures should be judged rather by what they averted than by what occurred.

It is also probable that the introduction of special measures did something to popularize sanitary precautions among the people. The cholera inoculation and the disinfection of water-supplies were accepted with the increasing readiness as operations continued.

Cost of measures.—Although the floating dispensary has been withdrawn, the Civil Surgeon as a precautionary measure has advised the retention of a doctor and compounder together with the necessary medicine in Lohajang. It is not therefore possible to give a final statement of the total cost; but up to the end of December the figure for all special medical and sanitary measures is Rs. 3,336-13-7.

SECTION XIII.—Finance.

99. For the relief of distress caused by the cyclone, expenditure from State funds has been incurred under the following heads :—

- (1) agricultural loans ;
- (2) seed loans ;
- (3) gratuitous distribution of cash ;
- (4) payments under paddy-husking scheme ;
- (5) gratuitous distribution of rice ;
- (6) provision of cheap rice ;
- (7) gratuitous distribution of cloth ;
- (8) provision of cheap cloth ;
- (9) establishment ;
- (10) contingencies and miscellaneous ;
- (11) travelling allowances.

Expenditure under heads (1) and (2) is recoverable, but expenditure under all other heads forms a final charge against State funds. The Government of India have sanctioned the debiting of charges under heads (3) to (11) to the general head "33—Famine Relief." The effect of this sanction is that three-fourths of the charge will be met from Imperial and the remaining one-fourth from Provincial revenues.

Agricultural loans.

100. The total amount distributed as agricultural loans was Rs. 12,55,090, of which Rs. 8,17,050 was spent in Dacca district alone. Loans were given to 120,942 men forming 11,808 groups. Statement I shows the amount distributed as loans in each district and each subdivision and the number of persons to whom loans have been given. Government sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 19,70,000 for agricultural loans including seed loans, but it was not found necessary to issue the whole amount. The total actual expenditure was as follows :—

				Rs.
Agricultural loans	...	...	...	12,55,090
Seed loans	...	...	...	1,01,641
		Total	...	13,56,731

Seed loans.

101. Seed loans to the value of Rs. 1,01,641 have been issued. Statement II shows the amount of seed loans issued in each district and each subdivision and the number of men who have been given loans.

Some cultivators preferred to purchase seed instead of taking it on loan. Seed worth Rs. 2,928 was sold to them.

Twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventeen maunds of *rahi* seed, worth Rs. 2,80,175, was purchased by Government and a further sum of Rs. 82,029 was incurred as freight and other incidental charges, including temporary establishment and contingencies, in connection with distribution of seed. Owing to the great difficulty of estimating needs, the whole quantity of seed purchased was not issued. In particular, mustard appears to have been purchased much in excess of requirements. The surplus has to be sold off and the major portion has been sent to Calcutta, where it is expected to fetch a fair price, and a small portion is being disposed of locally. It is estimated that Government will incur a loss of Rs. 82,756, including Rs. 11,788 for establishment and contingencies in connection with seed transactions, as the price of seed has fallen since the date of purchase (*vide* statement III).

To meet all expenses in connection with seed loans, the Director of Agriculture was given an allotment of Rs. 3,00,430 from the reserve of

Rs. 7,00,000 placed at my disposal for agricultural loans. When all receipts and charges are adjusted by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the net loss incurred by Government will have to be transferred by him from the head "Agricultural Loans" to "33—Famine Relief."

Gratuitous relief in cash and under the paddy-husking scheme.

102. The sum of Rs. 54,700 has been spent on gratuitous relief in cash and Rs. 5,543 under the paddy-husking scheme. Statements IV and V show districts and subdivisions in which relief was given in these forms and the amount spent in each and the number of persons relieved. The average cost per head varies from Re. 1-0-7 per week in Khulna to Rs. 2-8-11 in Tippera. The variation is due mainly to the fact that in some districts lump sums varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 were given at the beginning of operations instead of regular weekly or fortnightly doles.

103. The cyclone occurred just before the Puja holidays and by the time when the magnitude of the calamity was known, the treasuries were closed. The district officers had therefore no alternative but to borrow money for distributing immediate relief to the people in greatest distress. Thus the District Officer of Dacca borrowed about Rs. 32,000 partly from a fund in his charge and partly from a private gentleman. The money was repaid shortly after the treasury reopened.

104. The calamity was so sudden and its magnitude so great that there was no time to form even approximate estimates of the amount of relief necessary from State funds and to obtain proper sanction before incurring expenditure. At the beginning of October the Government of Bengal with laudable courage granted district officers *carte-blanche* authority to incur expenditure on immediate relief in urgent cases, cautioning them at the same time that the *carte-blanche* authority should be resorted to only to the extent of real necessity. In some districts, the treasury was opened on the 6th October in order to draw money for cyclone relief. The *carte-blanche* authority was withdrawn on the 8th November, when all previous expenditure was regularised by Government according to sanction thereto.

Provision of cheap rice and gratuitous distribution at Government expense.

105. Statement VI shows quantity and value of rice purchased, the quantity distributed free or sold and the loss incurred by Government in each district. Of the rice purchased, the following quantities were sent by the Director of Civil Supplies, and the remainder was purchased from local dealers who were permitted to import Burma rice into the district :—

		Mds.		Rs.
Dacca	...	81,440	worth	4,88,215
Faridpur	...	25,102	"	1,59,105
Khulna	...	12,525	"	77,399

The quantity shown against Faridpur excludes 7,565 maunds of rice worth Rs. 45,999 sent by the Director of Civil Supplies to that district, but paid for direct by the Cyclone Central Relief Committee and 936 maunds worth Rs. 6,370 sent to Rajbari, a part of the district which was not affected by the cyclone.

106. The Director of Civil Supplies obtained a grant of 7 lakhs of rupees for payment of the value of rice purchased by him and the Collector of Mymensingh obtained a grant of two lakhs of rupees for a like purpose. In other cases payments for rice and incidental expenses were made either from the grants sanctioned for gratuitous relief, by drawing money from the treasury on the *carte-blanche* authority given by Government or from the sale-proceeds of rice obtained from the Director of Civil Supplies or purchased locally. It was irregular to utilize the sale-proceeds of rice to purchase further quantities of rice, but the circumstances were special and the necessity urgent and it was not always possible to form an approximate estimate of the amount of grant required and to obtain sanction thereto before

making any payment. In obtaining formal sanction, delay is often necessarily involved. Thus the Collector of Dacca asked for sanction to an advance of one lakh of rupees to pay for rice purchased locally, but Government sanction could not be given for want of full particulars. In the meantime sale-proceeds of rice accumulated and payment was made from the sale proceeds. In the special circumstances, the irregularity may be overlooked.

107. Eight thousand two hundred and forty-three maunds of rice worth Rs. 59,268 was distributed free as shown in detail in statement VII. The remainder of the rice purchased was either sold or remained in stock at the end of the operations. The average cost per head on account of gratuitous distribution of rice varies from Re. 0-6-11 per week in Bakarganj to Re. 1-12-11 in Khulna. This variation is due mainly to the fact that a uniform system of counting the number of men relieved has not been followed. If a man has received gratuitous rice doles for five weeks, he has been counted as one man relieved in some districts and as five men in others. This diversity of practice was not noticed until it was too late to call for revised figures.

The whole of the rice distributed free at the expense of the Cyclone Central Relief Committee, except 7,565 maunds in Faridpur which was paid for direct, was taken from the Government stocks in the districts. The price charged to the Committee was the same as was charged to the public.

108. On the provision of cheap rice Government incurred a loss of Rs. 90,571 as shown in Statement VI. Considering the volume of transactions, the loss in Dacca district is comparatively small, being 5·3 per cent. only. The shortage and wastage in that district amounted to 2·7 per cent. only. In Khulna the loss attributed to that head was no less than 7 per cent. and the total loss 9·5 per cent. In Jessore district the total cost of rice purchased was only Rs. 7,478, but the accounts show a loss of 18 per cent. This is due to rice having been taken from the Government stock at Gopalganj at a high cost price at a time when the price of common rice was falling and to the surplus stock having to be sold at Rs. 5-8, which was much below the cost price. The total loss on rice transactions in all districts taken together amounts to 6·3 per cent., and is mainly due to the surplus stock having to be sold off at a loss. The value of the surplus stock has been taken at Rs. 5-8 in Dacca, Rs. 6 in Faridpur, Rs. 5-12 in Mymensingh and Rs. 5-10 in Khulna. If the net prices actually realized are better than the estimates the loss to Government will be reduced. Out of the surplus stock in Dacca, 21,966 maunds have been sent to the Director of Civil Supplies at Calcutta where Burma rice still commands a high price and the balances remaining in that and other districts are being disposed of locally.

Distribution and sale of cloth.

109. Statement VIII shows quantity and value of cloth purchased, quantity distributed free or sold and loss incurred by Government in each district. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies obtained a grant of 6 lakhs of rupees from Government and purchased cloth from Bombay mills, the Bankura District Co-operative Industrial Union, Limited, and the Naogaon Supply and Sale Society supplied 505 bales to Dacca, 28 bales to Faridpur, 90 bales to Mymensingh and 1 bale to Khulna. Nine hundred and eight pieces, worth Rs. 1,838, were purchased locally in Faridpur. Of the stock at Dacca portions were transferred to Faridpur, Mymensingh, Jessore and Khulna. After distribution and sale, a large stock of about 225 bales of cloth remained at Dacca. This has been taken over by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and sold to the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited. For this surplus stock taken over, deduction at cost price has been allowed and the net cost has been shown in the accounts. The stock of cloth in each district after transfers and disposal of the surplus at Dacca is shown in statement VIII.

Eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-six pieces of cloth (including some half pieces called *tabon*), worth Rs. 1,61,206, have been distributed free, of which 38,123 pieces have been distributed in Dacca district (*vide* Statement IX). Sales shown in statement VIII represent sales to the Cyclone

Central Relief Fund except in the district of Dacca, where in addition 18,315 pieces were sold at concession rates (which were about 40 per cent. less than cost price) to the deserving poor and 824 pieces to the Bengal Relief Committee also at concession rates. Sales to the Cyclone Central Relief Fund were at the current market rates. The value of 14 pieces of cloth lost in transit by the railway has been made good by them and is shown in columns 9 and 10 of Statement VIII against Mymensingh.

On sales at concession rates in Dacca district, Government incurred a loss of Rs. 14,553.

Total State expenditure.

110. The net expenditure incurred by Government under various heads in each district is shown in statement X. It will be seen that the total irrecoverable expenditure under all heads amounts to Rs. 5,39,057. The Government of India have acceded to the request of the Government of Bengal that this should be treated as expenditure on Famine Relief. Accordingly, three-fourths of the total, viz., Rs. 4,04,293, will be borne by Imperial revenues and the remaining one-fourth, viz., Rs. 1,34,764, will be borne by Provincial revenues.

Expenditure from funds other than State funds.

111. Besides money spent from State funds a large sum viz., Rs. 7,29,845, as shown in Statement XI, has also been spent for the relief of distress caused by the cyclone from other funds either through the official agency or by non-official organizations. The Cyclone Central Relief Fund heads the list of these funds with an expenditure of Rs. 4,63,686. All money granted by the Cyclone Central Relief Fund was distributed through the official agency except the sums of Rs. 34,700 and Rs. 6,060 distributed in the towns of Dacca and Narayanganj, respectively, by the municipal agencies of those towns. The official agency was also the medium of distribution of a grant of Rs. 4,250 contributed by the Bengal Relief Fund to the district of Jessore. The money realized by the various relief committees under official auspices from local subscriptions in each district forms a separate fund and is called the District Relief Fund of that district. All such funds distributed relief through the official agency.

For want of definite information from the officers of the Bengal Relief Fund the figures in Statement XI are defective. While this report was in the press approximate totals of the expenditure under various heads have been received but the officers of the fund are not yet able to furnish accurate figures district by district.

Total Expenditure of all Kinds.

112. Expressed briefly, the important figures regarding cyclone relief expenditure are as follows :—

		Rs. Lakhs.
Amount expended from State funds	...	5.39
Amount advanced from State Funds	...	13.57
Amount expended on relief under official control	...	4.98
Ditto non-official control	...	2.32
Total	...	26.26

SECTION XIV.—Relief given by non-official organisations.

113. The widespread sympathy aroused by the havoc and distress caused by the cyclone led to the organisation of a number of funds for the relief of the suffering which the calamity had produced; among those the Bengal Relief Fund, with Mr. C. R. Das as president and Mr. B. Chakravarty,

as Secretary of the General Committee, was the most prominent. Other organisations were the Social Service League, the Ram Krishna Mission, the Servants of India Society and the Satharan Brahmo Samaj. All of these had their headquarters at Calcutta. In the affected districts many other funds were organised.

114. The Central Relief Fund was established by His Excellency the Governor with a view to co-ordinating and systematising the work of all relief organisations, and by preventing overlapping to secure to the sufferers the utmost benefit from the practical sympathy and generous donations of the public. All the leading associations and public bodies in Bengal were represented on the Cyclone Central Relief Committee which was formed with His Excellency the Governor as president and the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming as Chairman. The response to the appeal for funds was generous and by the 27th February a sum amounting to Rs. 5,82,984 was subscribed. The allotment of grants by the Cyclone Central Relief Committee and the manner in which they were spent in the various districts are shown in Statement XI.

115. The efforts to obtain co-ordination were successful to a considerable extent; but the various organisations continued to devote their energies and resources separately to separate portions of the field of work which was so vast that many organisations could work side by side in separate areas without clashing. The division of work between the various relief agencies operating in each district is briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

116. The following are the agencies which worked in Khulna district:—

- Bengal Relief Fund Committee.
- Social Service League.
- Mohila Samiti.
- Brahmo Samaj.
- Servants of India Society.
- Ram Krishna Mission.

In no case was there any overlapping with official agency. The Bengal Relief Fund at first distributed miscellaneous urgent relief in thanas Paikgacha, Dumuria, Batiaghata, Terokhada, Palarhat, Daulatpur and Phultala of the Sadar Subdivision to the extent of Rs. 1,205. This was distributed in cash, rice and cloth. From 20th October 1919 they confined their operations to the thanas of Phultala and Daulatpur in the Sadar Subdivision and 8 unions of Bagerhat thana. Subsequently on the advice of the District Magistrate they agreed to reduce their area in Bagerhat to 4 unions. The Social Service League assisted the Bengal Relief Fund in unions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Daulatpur and distributed rice there from 8th November 1919 to 6th December 1919 to the amount of 112 maunds 37 seers 8 chettaks. In Bagerhat Subdivision they worked in No. 1 union of Bagerhat thana. The Mohila Samiti distributed cloth in Daulatpur and Terokhada thanas. The Brahmo Samaj worked in Nos. 1 and 2 unions of thana Bagerhat, but no report has been received of their work. The Servants of India Society worked in unions 1, 2 and 4 of Bagerhat thana and in Svalpa Baherdia union in Sadar. They were helped by 3 medical volunteers of the Uriya Samaj who treated over 3,000 cases, including cholera, dysentery, fever, pneumonia, etc. They rebuilt houses and supplied free clothing and rice. They also sold rice below cost price. The total cost of the relief given by them was Rs. 3,600. The Ramkrishna Mission worked in union No. 1 of Mollahat thana of Bagerhat. At first this union was under official agency, but from 15th November 1919 it was made over to the Mission for independent relief. (Rice distribution on Peace celebration day was made from State funds in this union.)

In the Sadar Subdivision the work of the Bengal Relief Fund was inspected by the District Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer and found to be systematic and well organised. The recipients were well selected though the standard of relief was more generous than that laid down in the Famine Code.

This is not, of course, objectionable. Rai Bahadur Amrita Lal Raha and Babu Kunja Behari Mukharji, the Secretary, are to be congratulated on the efficiency of their organisation. The Calcutta Committee and the local committee are to be congratulated on the prompt way in which urgent relief was distributed at the outset.

The other organisations in Sadar were the Social Service League and Mohila Samiti. The former worked satisfactorily assisting the Bengal Relief Fund with which it was inspected. The latter distributed casual relief and was not inspected.

In Bagerhat Subdivision the work done by the Servants of India Society and the Ram Krishna Mission was sustained, comparatively thorough and satisfactory. Inspections were made by the Subdivisional Officer. The work of the Ram Krishna Mission was also inspected by the Additional Commissioner and District Magistrate. The other organisations did not welcome the idea of Government inspection. The work of the Bengal Relief Fund in Bagerhat was spasmodic and rather unsatisfactory. It was inspected by the District Magistrate and the Additional Commissioner.

In addition to the above, four doctors were provided by the Bengal Relief Fund, as stated in section XII above.

117. In Bakarganj, the Bengal Relief Fund Committee and the Ram Krishna Mission rendered some help to the cyclone-affected area by distributing small amounts in cash and rice. They stopped their operations as soon as Government started relief work in the affected quarters. No portion of the affected area could therefore be made over to them. The local Secretary of the Bengal Relief Committee says that relief was given to 5,730 people and that Rs. 1,103 in cash, 99 maunds of rice and 448 pieces of cloth were distributed, but most of this was distributed in places outside of the cyclone-affected area. The Ram Krishna Mission distributed in the affected area 25 maunds of rice and the Social Service League rice, cash and cloth to the value of Rs. 307. It is also reported that the Bakarganj Mahila Samiti distributed some pieces of cloth. When the cloth of the Central Cyclone Relief Fund was distributed, care was taken that those who had already received cloth from the above agencies did not get cloth again.

There was no relief organisation which amalgamated its funds with those of Government though the local relief committees formed under the above private agencies assisted by their personal exertions and energies at Bagdha and Goila.

118. In the Narail Subdivision of Jessore, the local branch of the Bengal Relief Committee amalgamated their energies and their funds with those of the official relief agency (*vide* section IV). The Central Committee of the Bengal Relief Fund, however, made a direct grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Sidhipasa union through Professor Khagendra Nath Mitra. A local committee administered this grant, but the relief given was neither sufficient nor systematic. It is reported that the committee distributed 115 maunds of rice among 2,860 persons and Rs. 200 as lump sum relief. They are further reported to have given loans of Rs. 300 among 54 persons and to have spent Rs. 50 on medical relief. They sold 386 pieces of cloth and 479 maunds 31 seers of rice at reduced prices and distributed 62 pieces of cloth free. When I, accompanied by the Collector and the Subdivisional Officer, inspected the relief work of this union we came to the conclusion that relief funds were being frittered away to little advantage. The Subdivisional Officer inspected the union again some time later and brought necessitous cases which had not been relieved to the notice of the local committee. The Secretary of the local committee pleaded inability to relieve those persons because his funds were exhausted. The Subdivisional Officer then addressed a letter to the member of the Bengal Relief Committee in charge of Jessore district requesting him to give relief to those persons, but as no reply had come by the 9th January when relief operations had to be brought to a close, the Subdivisional Officer, under my instructions, directed the Circle Relief Officer to give the necessary relief. The Circle Relief Officer, Kalia, distributed Rs. 227 in cash, and 50 pieces of cloth among the necessitous cases who had got no relief from the local committee.

The only organisation which gave relief apart from the official agency was the Bengal Social Service League which took charge of two unions in Naraganti police-station. The amount of relief given by official agency in these two unions before they were made over to the Social Service League was Rs. 280. The total quantity of (a) rice given by the representative of the League was 147 maunds worth Rs. 1,031; (b) cash Rs. 1,746, (c) clothes, 86, ganjees 38 and blankets 15 pieces-total value Rs. 278, (d) medical relief Rs. 120. On the 30th December in response to a request from the Secretary of the League 200 pieces of cloth were handed over under my orders to the representative for free distribution in the two unions under his charge. The work done by the representative of the Social Service League was good.

119. The Collector of Faridpur reports as follows regarding the non-official relief organisations started at different times and at different places in that district :—

"Of these, the biggest and by far the most important was the Bengal Relief Fund. The following were the other bodies which were at work in this district, but with the exception of the Ram Krishna Mission, their scope of activities was extremely narrow :—

- (1) The Ram Krishna Mission.
- (2) The Sadharan Brahme Samaj.
- (3) The Social Service League.
- (4) The Mahila Samiti, Faridpur.
- (5) The Kotwalipara Sahajya Sabha.
- (6) The Timber Merchants' Association, Calcutta.
- (7) Manvi Leekat Hossain's Fund.
- (8) The Anjuman-i-Waisine of Calcutta.

In order to avoid overlapping and waste, it was intended from the beginning to assign to each organization a specified area consisting of a certain number of chaukidari unions, and to make it solely responsible for all the forms of relief necessary in such an area, consistently with the general principles of relief approved by Government. But these bodies came into existence long after the Government Relief Committees had been organized, and, even when they started, they had neither sufficient money to take over whole unions, nor were they, with the exception of the Social Service League, willing to amalgamate, although they were anxious to co-operate. The result was that Government relief could not be entirely withdrawn from the areas administered by these agencies. Their activities are described in detail below.

Bengal Relief Fund.—With regard to this organization, Babu Purna Chandra Maitra, B.L., the Vice-President of the Fund, reports as follows :—

"At the instance of Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Bar-at-law, and under the auspices of the Bengal Relief Fund, a representative branch committee was formed on the 11th October 1919 at Faridpur with the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., as president, myself and Babu Mathura Nath Maitra, B.L., as Vice-Presidents, Babu Satia Chandra Mazumdar, B.L., and Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri as Joint Secretaries, and Babu Nalin Kanta Sen, B.L., as Accountant and Treasurer. The Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, on account of ill health, wanted to resign the presidency. The Committee, however, on the 29th October 1919, by their resolution, did not accept his resignation, but relieved him from the onerous duty and made over the entire charge of the President to the Vice-Presidents, and since then myself and Babu Mathura Nath Maitra have been doing all the works of the President.

"The Committee at once provisionally divided the affected area into several circles, a member of the committee being deputed to each circle to form representative circle committees and to arrange for distribution of relief. Mr. Lahiri placed Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Committee and workers at once started to different centres with certain sums of money allotted to each tentatively.

"In the beginning of the operation the workers distributed relief both in rice and in cash. It was, however, arranged that relief should be given side by side with the official District Relief Committee that had already been formed, taking care that there might be no overlapping between the two organisations.

"Sixteen circles, consisting of 227 villages more or less in three-subdivisions—Sadar, Madaripur and Gopalganj—were formed. Out of the sixteen, Kajulia circle in Gopalganj subdivision, of which neither the number of villages nor that of the people is known, was abolished on the report of the President. So altogether 15 circles consisting of 227 villages distributed relief in food, raiment and house building or house repairing somewhere up to 7th December 1919, and somewhere else up to the 15th December 1919. Altogether 5,125 people, excluding those of Kajulia circle, were relieved by this committee at the total cost of Rs. 12,837-6-3.

"The operation was conducted by purely non-official agencies. But I am informed that official inspecting agency visited the areas under the charge of this fund from time to time and gave valuable instructions to our local agents. Our best thanks are due to this official agency."

It being impossible for the committee, as stated above, to take up entire unions owing to the inadequacy of funds, they were asked to accept responsibility for a group of compact villages, but even this they did not venture to undertake as they did not know how much money would be allotted to them, and received their funds in several instalments at long intervals. The Government relief organizations were, therefore, instructed to extend to such villages such forms of relief as could not be provided at all or sufficiently by the Bengal Relief Committee. In this connection the attitude of the people of one centre in Gopalganj is significant. "I was," says the Subdivisional Officer, "struck by the attitude of the people in Ghagor (Kotwalipara) centre who were extremely cut up when they heard that the Bengal Relief Committee was taking up the relief work in their area and we were making over the villages to their charge. They were consoled only when I assured them that I would see that their wants are adequately met if the funds in the hands of the Bengal Relief Committee proved insufficient." This officer, however, characterises the quality of the work of this committee in his subdivision as fairly good. In Madaripur, their own local sub-committees complained of the meagreness of funds, while, in Sadar, the Subdivisional Officer reports that their work was not systematic and seemed to display a lack of interest. Although there can be no doubt that, had the Bengal Relief Committee amalgamated their resources with those of the centres already started in the district, their funds would have been better utilized, still, on the whole, their operations afforded real relief to the people of the area in which their work was carried on, and to this extent they are entitled to gratitude.

Next in order of importance comes the Ram Krishna Mission, which worked at Kusarpur in thana Palong. They gave relief in the shape of free distribution of rice, cloth, and cash and also made some arrangements for medical relief. The following table will show the number of persons benefited and the amount spent under each head :—

	Persons	Cost
		Rs.
Relief in rice	1,201	2,892
Do. in cash	159	1,202
Do. in cloth	451	682
Medical relief	1,085	72
Total	...	4,848

The Brahmo Samaj worked both in Sadar and Gopalganj. In Sadar, they gave away Rs. 90 to 25 persons in thanas Bhanga and Nagarkanda, and Rs. 104 to 36 persons in the Kotwalipara thana. In the latter subdivision they extended their operations to all the villages of Ghagor centre and at Unasia in Kotwalipara. They distributed Rs. 858 in cash and 12 pairs of cloths worth Rs. 40, but their work does not appear to have been carried out here in that spirit which ought to animate such philanthropic institutions. The Subdivisional Officer remarks :—

"I asked them to work in the distant *bhil* area where we could find scarcely any suitable person, but their representative was not anxious to undergo the trouble of staying in the *bhils*. He distributed the money he had mostly amongst the *bhadralog* at Paschimpar and Unasia and finished his work by the 9th of November."

The "Anjuman-e-Wazirina" of Calcutta assisted some poor respectable persons, helpless widows and orphans of some villages in the thanas of Kalkini and Madaripur at a cost of Rs. 400. In the former place they also distributed 500 influenza tablets, chlorodyne, spirit camphor and other medicines. This organization appears to have worked in the Kasiani and Mukundpur thanas of Gopalganj as well, but its work there did not attract any notice whatsoever.

The "Mahila Samiti" is an organization conducted entirely by the ladies of Faridpur. They devoted their attention to the grant of relief to women who could not be reached by any other organisation. In addition to Rs. 75 which they collected locally, they received the following donations :—

	Rs.
(i) The Bhagni Samiti, Calcutta	100
(ii) The Nari (woman) Samiti, Ranchi	100
(iii) The Mahila Samiti, Calcutta	100
(iv) The Bengal Relief Fund	100

Of the amount thus collected, viz., Rs. 475, they distributed Rs. 431 in cash. Twenty pairs of *saris* and 9 *thans* or 72 pieces of cloth were also sent to them by the Mahila Samiti at Calcutta. Of these all but one *than* or 8 pieces have been given away.

Their activities were not confined to any particular area, but extended over the whole district. Some of the secretaries of the Government committees were of great help and supplied them with the names of persons who were really in distress and needed assistance.

All the other charitable societies enumerated above directed their attention exclusively to the Gopalganj subdivision, and, with the exception of the Social Service League, their work was done in an extremely unsystematic manner and most of the money spent was wasted.

The Social Service League confined its operations to the Pinjuri centre of Kotwalipara circle in Gopalganj. Their funds were practically amalgamated with those of the Government committees, their secretaries being given seats in the latter. They spent Rs. 1,106 for the erection of huts and distributed 4 pairs of cloth, 42 vests, 256 blankets and 20 pieces of old cloth as well as some medicine. The arrangements for the other kinds of relief in this centre were made by the local committee. Amongst the non-official agencies at work in Gopalganj, the work of the League was the best as the relief organized by them was carried out more systematically.

The Kotwalipara Sahayya Sabha was started by some inhabitants of the Kotwalipara thana residing in Calcutta. They gave Rs. 300 for the erection of huts to 115 persons, most of whom belonged to the *bhadralok* class.

Maulvi Leqat Husain sent Rs. 100 to a teacher of the Baliabhang High English School. The amount was distributed by this gentleman amongst 47 persons in Ghagor and Unasia centres for the erection of huts.

The Timber Merchants' Association, Calcutta, is composed of some merchants hailing from East Bengal. They are mostly residents of Fakra and Ghritakandi in Kasiana thana. They came with about Rs. 2,000, and distributed it amongst some persons in Fakra, Ghritakandi and Tarail.

To all these organizations my thanks are due for the help, however small, which they rendered to the distressed in the areas devastated by the cyclone."

120. As regards Dacca district, the Collector reports as follows:—

"The principal non-official organizations for relief in the district were—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (1) The Bengal Relief Fund. | (5) The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta. |
| (2) The Bengal Social Service League. | (6) The Eastern Bengal Brahmo Samaj. |
| (3) The Ramkrishna Mission. | |
| (4) The Servants of India Society. | |

The first was the most important. It took over the independent administration of relief in 52 unions in the district, of which 28 were in Munshiganj, 10 each in Sadar and Narayanganj and 4 in Manikganj subdivisions. The relief allotted to each union as reported by the Secretary of the Bengal Relief Fund will be found in the statement below; the unions were taken over about the middle of October when, through official agency, relief had already been given to the extent of Rs. 70 in cash, 80 pieces of free cloth, 20 maunds of rice for beggars' doles in each union. Subsequently Rs. 3,654 in cash and 37 pieces of cloth were given at the expense of the Central Cyclone Relief Fund to *bhadralok* in Kalma, Panchgaon, Dhipur, Amali, Paman, Hashali and Keyain unions.

The total cost of the relief administered by the Bengal Relief Fund would appear to be Rs. 44,170, but detailed accounts have not yet been received.

Relief was administered in consultation with union relief committees in each union and in most unions the work went on smoothly. In Sadar subdivision the Subdivisional Officers are satisfied with the quality and quantity of relief given, and the officers of the fund worked in co-operation and harmony with local panchayats.

The Subdivisional Officer, Manikganj, reports that there was a paucity of willing workers and that work suffered for want of money at the proper time.

The Subdivisional Officer of Narayanganj thinks that the local workers of the fund in some unions were inclined to depart unnecessarily from the principles of relief as adopted by the Cyclone Central Relief Committee.

The Subdivisional Officer, Munshiganj, in whose jurisdiction most of the Bengal Relief Committee work was done, says generally that the workers of the fund were sensitive in the matter of supervision by Government officers and there was friction in some unions under their charge on the ground of the local estimates of requirements not being sufficiently met.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the work done was generally appreciated and a fair apportionment of resources was made. Many of the workers were professional men who could not remain more than a few days at a time in a union, money was received by the committee in instalments so that it was perhaps natural that the local representatives of the fund should arrange with the local union committees to give something to every person on the relief list, so far as funds permitted, rather than follow the amounts indicated on the lists. Their readiness to make themselves responsible for definite areas was of the greatest service to the district and they worked well with the district relief committee and the Subdivisional Officers. I may mention here that the Secretary reports that it took him six weeks to get a consignment of rice from Calcutta to Lohajang.

The Bengal Social Service League worked in the Lohajang *chura* and in Bajrajogini and Munshiganj unions and altogether spent Rs. 4,327 in cash and 226 maunds of rice worth Rs. 1,626-8-6. The League also gave away 446 pieces of cloth and 24 blankets.

The Ramkrishna Mission workers gave relief in Kalma, Bajrajogini and Shyam-ebidhi unions. They also did extremely good work in assisting in enquiries for the

purpose of *bhadralok* relief. Messrs. Chamarla & Co. distributed 460 maunds of Rangoon rice through them. They erected 133 houses, treated 910 patients and gave away altogether 2,487 maunds of rice and 2,268 pieces of cloth.

The Servants of India Society worked with the official agency in Tarki, Mullakandi, Adhera, Silsi and Letabdi unions of Munshiganj subdivision where it was difficult to establish efficient relief committees. The Subdivisional Officer writes in high terms of Mr. Lakhan Narain Saha, the local leader of the bank. This party gave relief chiefly in the form of clothing and blankets. Another party of the Society under Mr. W. K. Roy, B.Sc., gave relief in the Lohajang *chars* where they built about 200 huts costing about Rs. 20 each for people who had been rendered houseless. They also gave free rice doles. The total amount of the relief given by the two parties working in Munshiganj subdivision was Rs. 6,300 in addition to the value of the huts.

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta administered relief in Mograpara, Baidyer Bazar, Pirizpur and Sumbhupura unions of Narayanganj subdivision and gave some relief at Kaoraid. The total relief given was Rs. 5,525 in cash. Government cloth was distributed in all these unions. Rai Sahab Raj Mohon Das was the representative and work was well done.

The Eastern Bengal Brahmo Samaj took over four unions in Parjoar on which they spent Rs. 838 out of their own funds and Rs. 2,400 from the Central Cyclone Relief Fund. Eighty pieces of cloth and 20 maunds of rice had previously been given in each of these unions through official agency. There were no complaints from any of these unions and the work was satisfactory.

Besides the above, Rs. 5,235 was spent by the Dacca Municipality out of the Sir Abdul Gani Distress Fund within the city of Dacca, Rs. 2,491 was given out of the Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Relief Fund by its trustee Khan Bahadur Saiyid Aulad Husain as relief to poor residents of the city.

Rupees 5,000 provided from the Mukherji and Law Trust Funds was expended within the Dacca city in cloth and rice for the relief of distressed *bhadralok*.

As already mentioned, the Chairmen of Dacca and Narayanganj Municipalities distributed Rs. 34,700 and Rs. 6,060, respectively, in gratuitous relief granted by the Cyclone Central Relief Fund. They also gave away 4,530 and 967 free pieces of cloth provided by the Government.

Mention may be made here of the committee formed by Khan Sahab Hafiz Mohamed Husain of Zinzira immediately after the cyclone to grant relief in the Zinzira and adjoining unions. Rupees 13,800 was subscribed by the local people, the Khan Sahab himself heading the list with Rs. 5,000. Two thousand five hundred families were relieved by the committee. It may not be out of place to mention that the Khan Sahab imported 40,000 maunds of Burma rice and sold it to the public at cost price.

Many committees were organised throughout the district for the sale of rice at or below cost price to the poorest section of the community. Mention has already been made of the philanthropic rice committee of Dacca town. This was originally organised in June to purchase rice at low prices for sale to the poor as prices rose, but subsequently it was decided to sell *balam* and Burma rice to the poor at Rs. 1 below market rates or below cost price, the loss to be met by subscription. The committee succeeded in securing rice at cost price through the generosity of Messrs. Chamarla & Co. and Khan Sahab Hafiz Mohamed Hussein of Zinzira. Lists of recipients were made as the result of house-to-house visits and other enquiries by members of the committee. Between August 1st and November 30th rice was sold to 32,969 persons at 6, 6½ and 7 seers per rupee, whilst 500 maunds were distributed free.

The loss incurred was about Rs. 10,000 in spite of the work being largely done gratuitously and the godown being lent free.

Another organisation which did good work in selling rice at cost price in Dacca town was the Bar Library shop which sold large quantities at cost price, the shop work being done by local pleaders under the leadership of Babu Surja Kanta Sanarji."

Names of Unions.	Cash paid.			Cloth.
	Rs.			
Subdivision Munshiganj.				
(1) Abdullapur	700	20 pairs.
(2) Bahar	820	50 "
(3) Baherak	750	20 "
(4) Bairagudi	845	20 "
(5) Banari	388	50 "
(6) Bashail	810	30 "
(7) Birtara	893	40 "
(8) Bontall	350	25 "
(9) Dhipur	300	20 "
(10) Hashara	1,153	20 "
(11) Hashail	350	50 "
(12) Ichhapura	1,013	20 "
(13) Jainchar	1,009	20 "
(14) Jasholong	800	30 "
(15) Kalma	450	80 "

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 17, 1920. 351

Names of Unions.	Cash paid.		Cloth.
	Rs.		
Subdivision Munshiganj—concl'd.			
(16) Khidirpara	...	720	20 pairs.
(17) Kadisal	...	695	30 "
(18) Kota	...	650	20 "
(19) Kukutia	...	1,220	40 "
(20) Madhyapara	...	909	40 "
(21) Outshahi	...	850	50 "
(22) Panchgaon	...	400	28 "
(23) Ravikhal	...	1,160	40 "
(24) Sholaghar	...	1,290	60 "
(25) Sonarang	...	830	50 "
(26) Srinagar	...	960	40 "
(27) Swarnagram	...	800	80 "
(28) Tantar	...	620	20 "
Subdivision Manikganj.			
(1) Dhankora	...	400	20 pairs.
(2) Harirampur	...	400	20 "
(3) Manikganj	...	450	20 "
(4) Singair	...	660	20 "
Subdivision Sadar.			
(1) Ati	...	1,025	20 pairs.
(2) Beraid	...	640	20 "
(3) Chur Sindur	...	575	20 "
(4) Churain	...	700	40 "
(5) Ghorasal	...	550	20 "
(6) Jamalpur	...	550	20 "
(7) Jinardi	...	706	20 "
(8) Mowtail	...	703	20 "
(9) Saapur	...	886	20 "
(10) Teghoria.	...	800	20 "
Subdivision Narayanganj.			
(1) Aminpur	...	500	25 pairs.
(2) Araihsazar	...	810	20 "
(3) Baradi	...	840	20 "
(4) Danga	...	714	20 "
(5) Dhaptara	...	705	20 "
(6) Ekstaria	...	500	20 "
(7) Kayetpara	...	598	25 "
(8) Narsingdi (Chiniapur)	...	450	20 "
(9) Panchdona	...	575	20 "
(10) Radhanagar	...	600	20 "

121. In Tippera district an allotment of Rs. 10,190 received from the Central Cyclone Relief Committee was distributed in the three subdivisions. Grants were also obtained from the Bengal Relief Fund and Mrs. K. C. De's Relief Fund and other local contributions were also added. Cyclone relief was administered along with the funds for the relief of the famine existing previously to the cyclone and detailed separate accounts have not been submitted.

122. In Mymensingh district the Social Service League gave relief to the amount of Rs. 510. The Bengal Relief Fund has only furnished incomplete returns of two weeks' work. The Collector reports that the representatives of that fund were repeatedly asked to take over a definite area for relief, but did not comply.

The Revd. J. G. Franklin of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene distributed 69 maunds of rice free to 2,237 persons; the value of the rice was Rs. 468. The distribution was made in the two chaukidari unions of Kalma and Adampur, remote places on the eastern side of Kishorganj subdivision in Astagram thana.

Besides the above, Raja Jagat Kishore Acharji Chaudhuri gave away 1,859 pieces of cloths, worth Rs. 2,500, to 1,859 persons from his Bhairab cutcherry.

The Hon'ble Babu Brajendra Kishore Ray Chaudhuri organised the sale of cheap rice from his cutcherries at Birganj, Tetulia and Rajendrapur.

SECTION XV.—Miscellaneous.

(a) Help given by zamindars.

123. Early in October zamindars were asked by the Collectors of districts to do all in their power to relieve the distress of their raiyats who had suffered in the cyclone. It is my duty, and a pleasant duty, to acknowledge the help rendered by the following zamindars :—

Rai Sri Nath Ray and his brothers Rai Janaki Nath Ray Bahadur and the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur of Bhagyakul contributed substantially to the Central Relief Fund and gave relief in cash to their tenants and to needy persons generally.

Maharaja Sashi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri Bahadur gave Rs. 5,000 to the Mymensingh District Relief Committee at the time when any contributions were most valuable, that is, when relief work was just starting.

The Hon'ble Babu Brajendra Kishore Ray Chaudhuri was president of the committee which supervised the sale of controlled rice at Gauripur. He opened shops for the sale of cheap rice at three bazars in the more remote parts of Netrokona subdivision and his manager materially helped the relief officers.

Rai Satindra Nath Chaudhuri of Satkhira fed about 300 persons daily for about a month from the day after the cyclone and also helped his tenants in other ways.

Babu Promod Chandra Ray Chaudhuri of Atharabari in Mymensingh was president of the local rice committee. He gave away cloth and rice and his manager and other officers did great service in the relief of four unions.

Raja Jagat Kishore Acharjya Chaudhuri distributed 1,859 pieces of cloth among his tenants in and near Bhairab.

Some other zamindars helped in various ways, showing that they felt it their moral and social duty to assist their suffering tenants; but it must be regretfully admitted that the majority of the landowners were completely apathetic. Some even took advantage of their tenants' helpless condition to lend them money at excessively high rates of interest.

(b) Chaukidars.

124. The village chaukidars, who are poorly paid officers, were badly hit by the cyclone. Their pay fell into arrears because for some time it was impossible to collect the chaukidari assessment. Meanwhile they were called to assist in every branch of relief work and were often required to work by night as well as by day. For those who rendered specially good service a bonus of half a maund of rice was sanctioned; this being considered as justly debitable to expenses of relief administration. Government sanctioned the grant of advances to panchayats unable to collect the assessment to pay the wages of chaukidars and by the end of February practically all arrears of chaukidars' wages had been cleared.

(c) Village schools.

125. In the cyclone some thousands of village primary school buildings were demolished. Many of these have been reconstructed in a temporary manner; but the flimsy structures will not stand the rains, and it is feared that many schools will have to be closed until the villagers can afford to reconstruct them in a sufficiently substantial manner. The Bengal Relief Fund and the Central Cyclone Relief Committee were moved to sanction special grants to assist the early reconstruction of these buildings; and the Central Relief Committee has given a sum of Rs. 60,000 for this purpose. Government also has made substantial grants for the rebuilding of schools of all kinds recognized by the Education Department. District

Relief Committees realised the needs of the situation and have contributed all that could be spared from their funds after actual physical distress had been adequately relieved. It is hoped that with this help the villagers will now show energy and self-sacrifice enough to complete the restoration of the school buildings and thus prevent the set back to primary education which otherwise would inevitably occur.

(d) **Services of Officers.**

126. When the catastrophe occurred it brought out the qualities of the Government officers and showed that they were fully equal to the occasion. The three districts most seriously affected were particularly fortunate in having as their Collectors Messrs. Lambourn, Roy and Dash. Mr. Lambourn by his deep and generous sympathy captivated the hearts of the people of Dacca district. Mr. J. N. Roy in Faridpur fully maintained his reputation for patient broad-minded administrative ability, and the prolonged tours made by Mr. and Mrs. Roy shortly after the cyclone and the example they set of devotion to the relief of the distressed made a profound impression and stimulated all classes to do their utmost. Mr. Dash in Khulna showed exceptional organising ability and on his taking charge of the district at the end of October, his vigorous and capable administration galvanised into activity the flagging energies of all officers and relief workers who had been feeling the lack of guidance and control owing to the officiating Collector being incapacitated by illness.

127. It may truly be said that with very few exceptions every Government officer responded to the call of duty and did his best to relieve the suffering. Under the circumstances, it may seem invidious to make any distinction, but it is my duty to mention specially those who rendered most conspicuously good service. Others would probably have done equally well if they had had the same opportunity.

128. Among subdivisional officers the first place must be assigned to Maulvi Talibur Rahman of Narail. Within a few days after the cyclone he had visited every part of the subdivision where the cyclone had done serious damage. In every union he had established a relief committee and realised local contributions from which immediate relief was given to those in greatest distress. On his own initiative also, he effected in his subdivision the most complete co-ordination of official and non-official relief agencies. Among other subdivisional officers deserving of high commendation are Babu Anil Krishna Mukharji in Faridpur, Babus Suresh Chandra Basu and Dwijendra Mohan Sen in Dacca district, Babu Nava Gopal Chaki in Khulna, Babu Radhika Lal De in Bakarganj, Babu Niranjan Roy and Rai Anath Bandhu De Bahadur in Mymensingh and Rai Suresh Chandra Sinha Bahadur and Babu Basanta Kumar Das in Tippera. Mr. A. H. Keum, I.C.S., who worked as special cyclone relief assistant to the Collector of Dacca, and Mr. A. C. Bose, my financial assistant, should also be mentioned.

129. Among Deputy Collectors, special praise is due to Maulvi Afzalur Rahman and Babu Rash Behari Mukharji in Dacca, Babus Madhu Sudan Das and Hriday Ranjan Sen in Mymensingh and Babu Sachindra Nath Mukharji in Jessore.

130. Among the Munsiffs who did active relief work, by far the most conspicuous was Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen of Bhanga in Tippera. As Chairman of the local Union Committee he showed remarkable foresight in providing material for the rebuilding of houses and preventing excessive profiteering. His devotion to the public welfare was very remarkable. Subsequently he was given entire charge of the Bhanga relief circle and the Collector records that he was by far the most efficient Circle Relief Officer in the district and showed excellent powers of organisation. Babu Pasupati Mukharji, Munsif of Iswarganj, is also warmly commended by the Collector of Mymensingh. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the generous sympathy and help accorded by the District Judges, especially Messrs. Macnair and Stinton as presidents of the District Relief Committees of Faridpur and Dacca.

131. As regards police officers, the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming has recorded the following note:—"The Police everywhere have with few exceptions shown a splendid spirit. Much of the early work fell on the rank and file in giving immediate relief and in collating information; yet they themselves were living under circumstances of great discomfort and privation, owing to loss of shelter, clothes, cooking utensils and food." The readiness to help which they continued to show throughout the relief operations is equally commendable. Of the police officers whose services were most conspicuous the following may be mentioned:—Maulvi Azizul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Offg. Inspector Maulvi Khabiruddin and Sub-Inspectors A. K. Khabibullah, Sarat Chandra Ganguli, Raj Kumar Das and Md. Idris, all of Mymensingh. Sub-Inspectors Chandra Kanta Mukherji, Joy Kumar Chakrabarti, Khalilur Rahman and Ramendra Nath Nandi, and Head-Constable Ramendra Nath Nandi, all of Khulna district; Md. Rasiduddin and Babu Harendra Nath Chakrabarti, two head-constables of Lohagara police-station, who at great personal risk rescued some men during the cyclone. In Khulna district the Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. Leo Faulkner, rendered services of the very greatest value.

132. Of Excise officers Rai Sahab Lall Kumar Sen who carried out the special relief of *bhadrak* in Dacca cannot be praised too highly for his tact and unsparing devotion to duty. Conspicuously good services were also rendered by Excise Sub-Inspectors Charu Chandra Sen and Aftabuddin Ahmad in Khulna and S. N. Bose in Dacca.

133. Of Circle Officers, those who distinguished themselves most were probably Babus Mahatap Chandra Ghosh, Sachu Kanta Ghosh, Hem Chandra Sen, Ajit Kumar Bose and Jogesh Chandra Sen in Dacca, Maulvi Kakihuddin Ahmad and Babus Sarat Kumar Guha and Upendra Chandra Narayan Chaudhuri in Tippera. In this category may also be included Sub-Deputy Collectors Janaki Bhushan Singh, Azizur Rahman and Nripendra Kumar Sen in Dacca, Maulvi Bazlur Rahman in Mymensingh and Maulvi Mir Hosain in Tippera district; also Kanungos Satis Chandra Bose, Ashutosh Ganguli and Benoy Bhushan Chaudhuri in Khulna.

134. Sub-Registrars had special opportunities of rendering valuable services. The following have been commended by Collectors:—

Maulvi Sheik Nakiulla and Babus Bankim Chandra Das Gupta and Bhupendra Nath Das Gupta in Khulna, Babu Kaulendra Kumar Mazumdar in Bakarganj, Maulvi Naziruddin Mahmud and Syed Afzal Ali in Jessore, Babu Atul Chandra Sen in Tippera, Maulvi Dilwar Hosain Ahmad in Faridpur and Babu Profulla Kumar Ghosh and Sarat Chandra Lahiri in Mymensingh.

135. We are greatly indebted to Mr. R. S. Finlow, officiating Director of Agriculture, for the zeal with which he devoted himself to relief work. Mr. K. MacLean, Deputy Director who controlled the major part of the *rabi* seed distribution, showed organising ability of high order combined with exceptional tact. The following officers of the Agricultural Department have been commended by Collectors, viz:—Babus Surendra Nath Sen in Bakarganj and Devendra Nath Mitra in Faridpur.

136. Mention must be made of the vigour and resourcefulness shown by the officers of the Public Works Department, Eastern Division.

The rapidity with which debris was removed and all the most urgently necessary repairs were carried out were highly commendable. For this credit is due to Mr. W. J. Kerr, Executive Engineer, Rai Sahab Ashutosh Guha, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Babus Sris Chandra Guha and Girija Prasanna Basu, Subdivisional Officers, and Babu Akhil Chandra Chakrabarti, Station General Overseer.

137. Of officers of other departments the following are specially deserving of commendation, viz:—Babus Banka Bahari Pandit, Assistant Head Master, and Nanda Lal Chaudhuri, teacher of Khulna Zilla School; Babu Kiran Chandra Sen, Co-operative Inspector in Dacca district, and Babu Bhupal Chandra Tarafdar, Forest Officer in Khulna.

138. Among clerks commended by Collectors for exceptional devotion to relief work duties are Babus Hari Das Chatterji, Atul Chandra Sen and Gangadhar Chakrabarti and Maulvi Janab Ali in Faridpur, Babu Barada Kanta Das in Bakarganj and Babus Hem Kumar Mitra, Shiva Prasad Lahiri, Sashi Bhusan Ghosh and Kailash Chandra Chakrabarti in Khulna district.

(c) **Non-official relief workers.**

139. I fully agree with Mr. Roy, Collector of Faridpur, in his remarks that—

"The members of all the relief committees throughout the affected area took a lively interest in their work and for the most part ungrudgingly accepted the burden that was laid on their shoulders. They had to sacrifice a great deal of personal comfort and interest but they did so cheerfully."

Mr. Roy mentions one young pleader who, when taken to task by his relations for neglecting his professional work, retorted—

"Such a chance of doing good comes only once in a man's lifetime, and I would rather do it than make money."

The spirit which animated this reply imbued all the voluntary relief workers, and it is due to this that the success which attended the District Officers' efforts was attained.

140. Out of the vast numbers in every district who have deserved commendation, the following are mentioned as having rendered conspicuously meritorious public service :—

In Khulna district—

- (1) Babu Kunja Bahari Mukherjee, B.L., pleader, did particularly good work as Secretary of the Bengal Relief Fund Local Committee and of the District Relief Committee.
- (2) Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur did good work in arranging supplies of rice, in pushing the sale of rice and in obtaining speedy grants from the District Board for relief work.
- (3) Munshi Jainal Sardar, president-panchayat of Vekarmari, police-station Paikgacha.
- (4) Babu Surendra Nath Rai Mandal, president panchayat of Loudob, police-station Dacope.
- (5) Pandit Bhaba Nath Banerjee, member of panchayat, Union No. III, police-station Palerhat.
- (6) Babu Rajani Kanta Banerjee, Station Master, Bagerhat, Khulna-Bagerhat Railway.
- (7) Babu Banawari Lal Chatterjee, Station Master, Mulghar, Khulna-Bagerhat Railway.
- (8) Babu Kamakshya Charan Nag, M.A., Principal, Bagerhat College.
- (9) Babu Somarendra Kumar Nag, B.A., of Basabati.
- (10) Dafadar Rai Charan Mandal, Secretary, Union Relief Committee, Char Basiary.
- (11) Babu Hem Chandra Banerji, president panchayat and Secretary, Union Relief Committee, Raripara.
- (12) Babu Upendra Nath Bose, president panchayat and Secretary, Mowbhog Union Relief Committee.
- (13) Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Secretary, Bishnupur Relief Committee, police-station Bagerhat.
- (14) Munshi Tofel Sardar, Secretary, Bashtali Relief Committee.
- (15) Munshi Abdul Gafur, Secretary, Srisaltala Union Relief Committee.
- (16) Babu Sita Nath Mandal, Secretary, Hurka Relief Committee.
- (17) Munshi Sadan Chaudhuri, Assistant Secretary, Thana Relief Committee, Mollahat.
- (18) Babu Chandra Kanta Chakrabarty, Secretary, Maghia (Kachua) Relief Committee.
- (19) Babu Basanta Kumar Ghosh, president panchayat of Union No. IV, police-station Dumuria.

- (20) Babu Satish Chandra Mitra of Sahash, police-station Dumuria.
- (21) Babu Hari Mohan Roy, president panchayat of Union No. III, police-station Dacope.
- (22) Babu Surendra Nath Roy Mandal, president panchayat of Union No. V, police-station Dacope.
- (23) Munshi Jaynal Sardar, president panchayat of Union No. V, police-station Paikgacha.
- (24) Svami Jotirmoyananda of the Ram Krishna Mission, Mollahat.
- (25) Babu Nagendra Nath Bose, Secretary, Gotapara Union Relief Committee, police-station Bagerhat.

141. In Bakarganj district—

- (1) Babu Kailash Chandra Sen, Head Master, Goila High English School.
- (2) Babu Rajendra Lal Sen, of Fulsri.
- (3) Babu Sasi Kumar De, Tahsil Panchayat of Sujankati.
- (4) Babu Chandra Kanta Somadder, Tahsil Panchayat of Bagdha.
- (5) Babu Ramesh Chandra Bose, of Bakaj.
- (6) Babu Keshab Lal Samajpati, Head Master, Malikbali High English School.
- (7) Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterji, of Bagdha.

These gentlemen helped the Sadar Additional Subdivisional Officer and the Subdivisional Officer of Pirojpur in selecting cases for help and rendered help in various ways in the distribution of agricultural loans and gratuitous relief.

142. In Jessore district—

Rai Jadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Chairman of the District Board. He toured the affected area with the Subdivisional Officer, Narail, and was largely instrumental in promoting the most complete co-operation between the Bengal Relief Fund and the official relief agency.

Mr. B. K. Bose looked after Narail subdivision on behalf of the Bengal Relief Fund.

143. In Faridpur district—

- (1) Babu Hem Chandra Sen, B.A., Head Master, Palong High English School, and President, Palong Relief Committee.
- (2) Babu Manindra Chandra Mazumdar, President, Bajitpur Relief Committee.
- (3) Babu Amrita Lal Mukharji, B.A., Secretary, Chaygaon Relief Committee.
- (4) Manindra Chandra Sen, B.A., Secretary, Panchar Relief Committee.
- (5) Munshi Abdul Mannan, Post Master and Secretary, Kabirajpur Relief Committee.
- (6) Kazi Abdul Aziz, President, Gopalpur Relief Committee.
- (7) Babu Devendra Nath Sen, Sub-Registrar, Sibchar, and President, Sibchar Relief Committee.
- (8) Babu Nalini Kanta Mukherji, B.A., Sub-Registrar, Palong, and Secretary, Palong Relief Committee.
- (9) Babu Probodh Chandra Mazumdar, Inspector of Police, Palong, and Member, Palong Relief Committee.
- (10) Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh, Pleader, Bhanga (Brahmandi Relief Committee).
- (11) Babu Mohini Mohan Ghosh, Pleader, Bhanga (Brahmandi Relief Committee).
- (12) Babu Chandra Bilas Mukherji, Honorary Magistrate, Gopalganj.
- (13) Maulvi Abdul Quader, Gopalganj.
- (14) Pandit Chandra Kanta Nayalankar, Daharpara (Kotwalipara).
- (15) Babu Ananta Lal Sen, B.L., Kajulia (Gopalganj).
- (16) Babu Binode Lal Ghose, Pleader, Madaripur.
- (17) Babu Surendra Nath Biswas, Pleader, Madaripur.

The two gentlemen last named rendered extremely valuable services as joint secretaries of the Subdivisional Relief Committee. They arranged the details of all relief work, despatched supplies to relief centres, attended to the requirements and gave instructions to subsidiary local committees. Full advantage was taken of Babu Surendra Nath Biswas' special facility in matters of account.

- (18) Babu Khetra Gopal Sarkar, Pleader, Faridpur.
- (19) Maulvi Abdul Wahed, Auditor, Co-operative Societies.
- (20) Khan Sahib Abdul Gani, Chairman, Sadar Local Board.
- (21) Munshi Shahajuddin Mandal of Saldha.
- (22) Babu Mati Lal Bose, Talukdar, Pailampatty, police-station Nagarkanda.
- (23) Munshi Jahurul Haque, Supervisor, Co-operative Societies.
- (24) Babu Purna Chandra Guha, collecting panchayat of Brahmandi.
- (25) Munshi Gaher Sikdar, collecting panchayat of Char Dubail.
- (26) Babu Jnanendra Nath Guha, B.A., Secretary, Gosairhat Relief Committee.
- (27) Babu Barada Kanta Mukherji, B.A., Secretary, Lonsing Relief Committee.
- (28) Babu Harish Chandra Sen, President, Panchar Committee.
- (29) Babu Janki Nath Banerjee, President, Bhadarganj Relief Committee.
- (30) Babu Manoranjan Bhattacharji, Medical Practitioner, and Secretary, Mahendradi Relief Committee.
- (31) Babu Digendra Nath Biswas, President-panchayat and Secretary, Hoshanpur Relief Committee.
- (32) Miss Tutk, Widows' Home, Orakandi.
- (33) Babu Girish Chandra De, Head Master, M. N. Institution, Gopalganj.
- (34) Babu Gati Lal Chakravarti, Rajunia, police-station Gopalganj.
- (35) Babu Beni Madhab Pal, Ghritakandi, police-station Kasiani.
- (36) Maulvi Abdul Hasib Chaudhury of Kushtia, Kotwalipara police-station.
- (37) The Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.
- (38) Babu Purna Chandra Maitra, B.L., Pleader, Faridpur.
- (39) Babu Mathura Nath Maitra, B.L., Pleader, Faridpur.
- (40) Mr. N. J. Bose, Gopalganj.
- (41) Babu Jogesh Chandra Roy Chaudhury, Daharpara, Kotwalipara.
- (42) Babu Suresh Chandra De, Pleader, Ganganagar.
- (43) Babu Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharji, Fatehjangpur.

144. In Dacca district—

- (1) the firm of Messrs. H. R. Chamarla through Babu Rampratap Chamarla, Director, Tata Bank, and their local representative, Babu Ram Ballabh Gadia : they were the largest importers of Burma rice into the district and were always ready to accept prices fixed and to help in distribution by lending boats and the time of their employes : gave 650 maunds of rice for free distribution and financed the Dacca Town Rice Committee without profit.
- (2) Babu Jagesh Chandra Gupta, B.L., pleader, did excellent work in connection with distribution and control of rice in the district and supervised a branch of the Dacca Rice Committee in Dacca town : was a very useful and energetic member of the Executive Committee of Dacca Cyclone Relief Fund.
- (3) Nawab Khajeh Muhammad Yusef Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Dacca Municipality.
- (4) Babu Dharendra Chandra Ray, Vice-Chairman, Dacca Municipality ; and

- (5) Mr. A. L. Godden, Chairman, Narayanganj Municipality, should be specially mentioned for organization and control of relief in the towns of Dacca and Narayanganj.
- Mr. Godden as Joint Agent of the India General Steam Navigation Company afforded much assistance in helping the distribution of seeds and rice.
- (6) Babu Keshab Chandra Banerji did much hard work as Honorary Secretary of the Dacca Cyclone Relief Committee.
- (7) Khan Sahib Muhammad Husain subscribed liberally to the relief of his union and sold large quantities of rice at cost price.
- (8) Mr. P. K. Bose, Bar-at-law, worked hard to raise funds for relief committee of the district.
- (9) Babu Debendra Chandra Mazumdar, pleader, Narayanganj, worked in direct relief work during the Pujabs and afterwards.
- (10) Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharji, pleader, Narayanganj, for direct relief work and help in preparation of lists of *bhadralok* relief.
- (11) Babu Rajani Mohan Basak, mukhtar, Manikganj, for relief work and management of rice market at Manikganj.
- (12) Babu Monmatha Nath Chakravarti of Gaodiya, Lohajang, 4th-year student; Babu Jogesh Chandra Mukherji, pleader, Dacca; Babu Kali Prasanna Mukherji, student, Sanitary Training class, and Babu Jatindra Mohan Banerji, 4th-year student, and Babu Hemendra Nath Brahmachari of Ramkrishna Mission for assistance in supervising interment of corpses in Lohajang area and in the case of Babu Jogesh Chandra Mukherji for assistance in investigations of *bhadralok* relief.
- (13) Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Saha of Servants of India Society for relief work in Munshiganj subdivision.
- (14) Rai Bahadur Pyari Lal Das, M.B.E., Babu Satyendra Nath Das and Babu Ajit Kumar Das for work in connection with the Dacca Rice Committee.
- (15) Babu Surja Kanta Banerji, B.L., pleader, for his work in directing the sale of rice by the members of the Bar Library.
- (16) Babu Dharendra Nath Das Gupta, B.A., teacher, Pauam High School, and Assistant Secretary, Sonarang Ramkrishna Sevasram.
- (17) Babu Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharji, Secretary, Ramkrishna Sevasram, Sonargaon.
- (18) Babu Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta, Secretary, Ramkrishna Sevasram, Dhuptara.
- (19) Babu Anath Bandhu Bhattacharji, President panchayat of Khilgaon.
- (20) The late Babu Apurba Chandra Sen, Head Master, Sonarang, and Babu Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, President-panchayat of Sonarang-Tangibari Unions.
- (21) Babu Bhupati Chandra Das Gupta, zamindar-proprietor and teacher, Kamala School.
- (22) Babu Benodeswar Das Gupta, B.A., teacher, Kalma School.
- (23) „ Pramatha Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Head Master of Kalma School.
- (24) „ Durga Prasanna Mullick, President panchayat of Kalma Union.
- (25) Swami Arupananda of the Calcutta branch of the Ramkrishna Mission for assistance in *bhadralok* relief.
- (26) Professor S. C. Sarkar for organisation of *bhadralok* relief.

The following presidents and members of panchayats and Chairmen Union Committees, for assistance in relief work in their respective unions :—

- (27) Babu Hirendra Kumar Shome, president panchayat of Kumarbhog.
- (28) „ Bhuban Mohan Bose, president panchayat of Teotia.

- (29) Babu Lalit Mohan Chatterji, president panchayat of Haldia.
- (30) " Abani Mohan Barori, president panchayat of Dhankunia.
- (31) Rai Ramesh Chandra Guha Bahadur, president panchayat of Bajrajogini.
- (32) Babu Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti, Chairman of Rasunia Union Committee.
- (32) Babu Jatindra Nath Banerji, pleader, member of panchayat, Munshiganj.
- (34) Munshi Kazimaddi Ahmad, president panchayat of Panchasar Union.
- (35) " Ahamad Dalal, president panchayat of Rampal Union.
- (36) Babu Debendra Kumar Bose, president panchayat of Dhipur.
- (37) " Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, president panchayat of Sonarang-Tangibari.
- (38) " Akshoy Kumar Bose Chowdhury, president panchayat of Sologhur.
- (39) " Debendra Nath Tagore, president panchayat of Bhagyakul.
- (40) " Bankim Chandra Guha Mustafir, president panchayat of Srinagar.
- (41) " Revati Mohan Sarkar, assistant panchayat, Shyampur.
- (42) " Pramatha Nath Bose, president, Teghoria.
- (43) " Nripati Ranjan Ray, president, Subhadya.
- (44) Maulvi Mauswral Karim, president, Jantrail.
- (45) Babu Sris Chandra Choudhury, president, Kalakopa.
- (46) Maulvi Naimuddin Kabiraj, president, Kusumhati.
- (47) Babu Madhu Sudan Bose, president panchayat, Chandhar.
- (48) " Prafulla Kumar Nag, president panchayat, Gopinathpur.
- (49) " Mon Mohan Guha, president panchayat, Lotakhala.
- (50) " Jogesh Chandra Chakravarty, president panchayat, Baira.
- (51) " Lal Mohan Banerji, president panchayat, Satalori.
- (52) " Mathura Kanta Banerji, president panchayat, Dhankora.
- (53) M. Hazi Easin Dewau, member, Union Committee, Baira.
- (54) Babu Akkur Chandra Sen, Chairman, Union Committee, Baira.
- (55) " Mohini Mohan Datta, member, panchayat of Baldhara.
- (56) " Nishi Mohan Ghosh, president panchayat of Garpara.
- (57) " Rakhal Chandra Datta, Kabiraj of Sabhar.
- (58) " Ramesh Chandra Sen, president, Tetajhora Union Committee.
- (59) " Unesh Chandra Dhar, Chairman, Kaliganj Union Committee.
- (60) Rai Saheb Jogesh Chandra Datta, Kaliganj.
- (61) Babu Jogindra Nath Banerji, Ulushara.
- (62) " Akshay Kumar Karmakar, Chairman, Kapasia Union Committee.

Of the gentlemen directing voluntary aid organisation financed from outside the district may be mentioned :—

- (63) Babu Sris Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., Honorary Secretary, Bengal Relief Fund, and
- (64) Rai Sahib Raj Mohan Das, Worker of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Calcutta.

Mention should also be made of the services of gentlemen who lent godowns for rice storing and of jute firms of Narayanganj and Baira in arranging for boats.

145. In Tippera district—

- (1) The Hon'ble Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, Pleader.
- (2) Mr. Indubhusan Datta, Zamindar.
- (3) Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravarty, B.L., Pleader.
- (4) " Abani Mohan Mazumdar, Head Master, Bangora High English School.

- (5) Babu Satish Chandra Singh, President of Aurail Union.
- (6) " Ambika Chandra Sen, President of Chunta Union.
- (7) " Mahim Chandra Ghose, Ditto.
- (8) " Nalini Nath Banerjee, Government Pleader.
- (9) " Kumudinikanta Mukhuti, Pleader.
- (10) " Upendra Nath Ghose, Do.
- (11) " Kalikumar Bhowmik, Do.
- (12) " Bepin Chandra Gulia, Do.

146. In Mymensingh district—

- (1) Babu Barindra Kar of Bajitpur.
- (2) " Suresh Chandra Chakravarti, Secretary, Kishoreganj Sub-divisional Relief Committee.
- (3) Babu Jamini Mohan Das, Auditor, Co-operative Societies.
- (4) Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhuria, six weeks before the cyclone, commenced to import and sell cheap rice, wholesale and retail, practically at cost price. His large stocks were of the greatest use in supplying cheap rice-shops when the cyclone came. The Raja and his manager co-operated enthusiastically with Government officers throughout relief work.

The names of other zamindars who did conspicuously useful work are mentioned in sub-section (a) above.

(f) Conclusion.

147. It will be seen from what is recorded above that, although the distress caused by the cyclone was very great, the relief rendered was by no means unequal to the needs of the situation. It was given with an unstinting hand thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Central and other Relief Funds and to the Government represented by His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming. At the same time, by the adoption of systematic organisation and by adherence to the general principles of relief laid down by the Hon'ble Member, relief officers were guarded from allowing their anxiety to afford succour to the distressed to lead them to indiscriminate benevolence or to forgetfulness of the fact that what was being given was public money.

148. I fully endorse the following remarks of Mr. J. N. Roy, Collector of Faridpur:—

"The direct benefit derived by the people for whom the various measures were intended was immense. It has been noted under the respective heads, and we may, on the whole, congratulate ourselves on the results. But when we consider for a moment what impression the undertaking has left on the minds of the people in the area affected, we have still greater cause for congratulation. The masses had hitherto associated Government solely with police and magisterial work. 'When distress broke out in Ko-walipara' says the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj, 'on account of the high price of rice and cloth, people used to tell me of the help rendered them by Babu Debi Prasanna Rai Chaudhury of the Brahmo Samaj and the apathy shown by Government officers to their miseries.' When, therefore, Government stepped forward with generous help after the disaster, they were agreeably surprised. The manner in which the Government gave practical proof of their sympathy at once evoked grateful appreciation. As one of the non-official Secretaries remarks, 'people are convinced of the fact that the Government not only administer civil and criminal justice but also look to the amelioration of the people when in distress.'"

So far as the people of higher strata of society, I mean the *bhadralogs*, are concerned, the cry has been for some time past that Government was unsympathetic and indifferent to their interests. The result was a great deal of discontent which the distressed were not slow to take full advantage of. It is my full conviction that it is among these *bhadralogs* that they secured their largest number of recruits. The assistance given to them has brought about a change of attitude, and dispelled any possible feeling previously entertained that their condition was a matter of indifference to Government."

S. G. HART.

The 6th March 1920.

APPENDIX A.

1.—Note by the Meteorologist, Calcutta.

A depression had formed in the centre of the Bay on the 22nd September 1919, and by the morning of the 23rd it had apparently developed into a storm with its centre roughly 400 miles to the north-west of the Andamans. It moved rather rapidly in a northerly direction, concentrating and increasing in violence, so that by eight hours on the morning of the 24th the storm had become one of small extent but of great severity. At this time it was not far from the Sandheads, somewhat to the east-north-east. It caused a fall of the barometer of $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch at the Sandheads and it gave winds of hurricane force for a few hours there and tremendous seas. Passing the Sandheads, it began to change its course to the north-east and finally took up a north-easterly direction of motion. Its centre passed to the south-east of Calcutta, Jessore and Mymensingh and to the north-west of Barisal, Narayanganj and Srimangal during the day and night of the 24th and the early morning of the 25th. At eight hours on the 25th it had diminished considerably in intensity and its centre was about 80 miles east of Mymensingh. It moved into the Assam hills and broke up there. From the morning of the 23rd to the morning of the 25th its forward motion was about 12½ miles per hour.

From the meteorological point of view the chief characteristic of this storm was the small area occupied by it and the intense nature of the storm within that area. From the special observations taken during the course of the passage of the storm through South-East Bengal the diameter of the region of severity must have been less than 20 miles, but within this diameter the winds were of destructive violence. The centre of the storm passed within forty miles of Calcutta without giving more than a few strong gusts, and at 4.45 P.M. on the 24th September when the storm centre was almost at its closest to Calcutta, the sun was shining brightly in Calcutta.

The highest velocities of wind recorded during the passage of the storm were:—

- 74-80 miles at the Sandheads at eight hours of 24th.
- 19 miles at Barisal at two hours of 25th.
- 15 miles at Noakhali at two hours of 25th.
- 12 miles at Alipore at 20 hours of 24th.

2.—Report of W. J. H. Ballantine, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.

Mr. Ballantine had taken over his launch *Kolokol* from the dockyard authorities in Calcutta and was proceeding in her up to Sylhet. He met the storm in the Sipsa (in Khulna district) where the river is over a mile wide, and the launch which is a stern wheeler soon became unmanageable. She staggered and rolled in the high sea that was running, so Mr. Ballantine was constrained to run her ashore. This he did, and fortunately the place selected was covered with *Sundri* saplings which gave way before the onslaughts of the *Kolokol*. He spent a terrible night in the heart of the Sunderbans attended by a huge crocodile which refused to be driven away. He and his party were not able to leave the launch till the afternoon of the 26th when he hailed a passing steamer to convey them to Khulna. They had been marooned for two days and nights and would have suffered much from thirst but for a welcome shower when they were able to collect some rain water. On his way from Khulna every few yards he passed dead cows and buffaloes and not infrequently human beings and pigs. The odour was too horrible for adequate description. Vultures and crows were rarely to be seen, and it is sure that the inhabitants of the air suffered no less than the residents on the land below.

The market places at Batiaghutta, Jatma, Chalna and Dacope had been levelled to the ground and the Dacope police-station simply exists no longer.

Mr. Ballantine has recorded in his tour diary a very vivid account of his perilous adventures. Room can only be found here for the following extracts:—

24th September 1919.—

At 11 A.M. we weighed anchor and proceeded up to Oura-Sipsa. Up to this the weather was monsoonish in character with nothing to suggest anything out of the ordinary. We proceeded to cross the Sipsa, which is over a mile wide, in a north-easterly direction with the wind dead ahead and had got to within 200 yards of the opposite bank when the wind instantly changed to north-west and set up a big cross sea which left us in the trough of the waves. As the steamer has very little free-board and could not stand the rolling, we were obliged to change her course to again head the wind which had begun rapidly to increase in strength; as it was only by keeping her bow on to the waves that we could hope to keep her afloat in the very high seas which had now arisen. We kept on this course to very nearly across the river to its western bank where I hoped to make a small jungle *thal* that I knew of, for a safe anchorage; but this was not to be. The wind which was now blowing with hurricane violence shifted instantly to the east, and we were again caught in the trough of the waves. The river is very deep, over 15 fathoms, and the waves which sprang up, were of extraordinary height. The cross wind had caught the steamer's roof, so that it was found impossible to turn her

to face it, and the only thing left to be done was to quarter the waves diagonally down wind and prevent her foundering before we reached the bank.

The bank at this point and *only this* was covered with thin sapling jungle right up to the water's edge, and these saplings had to be pressed down and the larger trees out before the vessel could ride over them. Fortunately the cyclone had banked up the water which was now 3 or 4 feet deep in the jungle, and the violence of the wind and waves materially assisted the weakening effort of the steam capstan and drove the vessel on to the bank a bare 18 feet (her extreme breadth). Then one or two waves swamped and filled her. The vessel was now sunk with about 4 feet of water over her lower deck and the storm blowing with intense violence and driving huge waves right over the vessel.

It was now about midday, but as dark as midnight, and for the next two hours we were subjected to the pounding of the waves and the full fury of the storm. I confess that I entertained no hopes of surviving and had made such preparations as were possible for leaving the ship for the jungle in case she broke up.

At about 3 P.M. the wind stopped dead and a most unnatural calm resulted. There was not a breath of air and the waves which till then had been mountainous fell to absolute stillness and the surface of the river remained unruffled by even a ripple.

The still interval lasted an hour and then immediately the storm began to blow with equal violence but from due west.

26th September 1919.—In the afternoon another Andrew Yule & Co.'s steamer, the *Ireland* proceeding up from Calcutta, came alongside. She had met the cyclone in the western portion of the 24-Parganas, Sunderbans and reported numerous vessels driven ashore or total wrecks along the route including the *Shinwari* which had driven bodily into the jungle with her flat.

We anchored that night just outside of Khulna as the serang did not venture to go in, there being so many wrecks in the river. All along the route the devastation of the cyclone was pitiful. Every house and tree had been blown flat and the rivers were covered with the carcasses of cattle, interspersed with human bodies and deer. We passed several flats wrecked on the bank and not a single country boat was visible, almost all having been sunk and most of them hopelessly wrecked.

3.—Extracts from report of A. J. Dash, Esq., Collector of Khulna.

The storm. The time it began and warnings received.—On the 24th September at dawn the sky was overcast and rain was falling. The force of the wind was light. Wind and rain increased during the morning and afternoon until the full force of the cyclone was experienced at about 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. at different places. At Khulna (town) at 8-30 P.M. a lull took place for a period of about half an hour and the storm continued until after midnight. In places to the south of Khulna the storm occurred two or three hours earlier. A warning signal was received at Khulna at 12-58 on the 24th September 1919 and was hoisted at 2-30.

The directions of the wind.—The general direction of the wind at the beginning of the storm was from the east. At all places in the Satkhira subdivision, at Paikgachha and at Fultala the wind backed through north to west as the cyclone progressed showing the centre of the storm passed south-east of these places. At Fakirhat, Rampal, Bagerhat and Kachua the wind veered through south to west, the centre thus passing to the north-west of these places.

The time and places where a lull occurred.—Khulna, Dumuria, Dacope, Batiaghata, Rampal, Kachua and Mollahat report a lull in the middle of the cyclone period. The lull at Mollahat, Bagerhat and Kachua was for ten minutes. The lull at Khulna was for half an hour and at Rampal for one hour and these places may therefore be considered on the track of the centre. Mr. Ballantine, Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, was on board the *Katwal* police launch and was caught in the cyclone and stranded in the Sunderbans at the northern junction of the Ura Sipsa with the Sipsa river and observed that a lull took place at 3 P.M. The centre therefore passed over this point. At Khulna, Rampal, Batiaghata, Dumuria and Mollahat the lull took place at about 8-30 or 9-30 P.M. It can be inferred from these observations that the storm entered the district from the south at about 9 A.M. on the 24th September and left the district at its north-east corner at about 10 P.M. The general direction of the wind after the cyclone was from the west.

In places where the lull occurred it was noticed that the west wind rose with great suddenness and violence after the lull.

The time the storm ended.—The violence of the storm abated between 1 A.M. and 2 A.M. of night of the 24th-25th September and on the morning of the 25th the weather was clear. Its duration was about 12 hours.

Little damage was done in the southern part of the Morrelganj thana and in the Sarankhola thana of the Bagerhat subdivision on the east and in the Kafarua, Satkhira, Tala, Debhata, and Kaliganj thanas of the Satkhira subdivision on the west. The rest of the district suffered heavily. The course therefore lies between these areas. The width of the damaged areas appears to be about 30 miles.

Places in or near the track of the centre naturally suffered more severely, but the actual damage caused varied considerably in places quite close together, the amount of damage depending on the extent to which the place was exposed to the full force of the cyclone. It was noticed that in the Sadar subdivision all the trees fell from north-east to south-west. In Bagerhat subdivision most fell from south-east to north-west. The direction of the wind which was most violent can thus be inferred.

The height of the storm wave.—One of the features of the cyclone was the storm wave which accompanied it. The water in the rivers rose 3 or 4 feet above high water level and in some places even higher. This caused considerable floods in localities near rivers. The flood in most places subsided within a few hours, but in the low and exposed paddy lands bordering on the Sunderbans considerable damage to embankments and crops resulted. In the Bagerhat subdivision little damage was done to embankments of which there are few. But the flood topped the high bank of the river (and embankment if any) and the flood water could not escape from the paddy fields.

In the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions many embankments were destroyed by the flood. Crops were damaged by the rush of water and not by prolonged submergence. Observations on the height of the flood by various officers are appended below:—

Sadar subdivision.	Ft.	Bagerhat.	Ft.	Satkhira.	Ft.
By Sadar Subdivisional Officer—					
In south of subdivision ...	5	Mollahat ...	3	Shyamnagar ...	4
„ north ditto ...	4	Do ...	4		
„ extreme south ...	3	Kachua ...	7		
By other officers—					
Torokhuda ...	3	Rampal ...	7		
Palerhat ...	4				
Dumaria ...	4				
Dacope ...	12				
Daulatpur ...	5				
Faltolla ...	Nil				
Khulna ...	4				
Batiaghatta ...	4				
Paikgachha ...	4				

4.—Extracts from the report of the Superintendent of Police, Khulna.

By 5-45 P.M. it was as dark as a baker's oven and the velocity of the wind began to increase. It blew practically due east and at 7 P.M. the storm was so intense that glass doors and venetians could no longer stand the storm.

At 8-20 P.M. there was an obvious lull.

5.—Extract from further report by the Superintendent of Police, Khulna.

The big Assam Despatch steamer *Shinwari* was blown ashore about 4 miles south of Kabbaduk forest station, i.e., to say, 4 miles south of the junction between the Kalpatua, Kabbaduk and Sheikhbaria rivers. She was driven across the river which is 14 miles wide and deposited in the jungle. This place is 21 miles south-west of the place where Ballantine went ashore and is the most southerly point of which we have complete knowledge of the cyclone's strength and havoc.

6.—Extract from the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Khulna.

First the cyclone began from the north-east and continued from 4 P.M. to about 8 P.M. Then after an interval of about half an hour it was again blowing from the west with

greater force and continued till 1-30 A.M. of the next day. There was heavy rainfall during the whole period of the cyclone. It was slight during daytime.

7.—Extract from the report of Babu Banku Bihari Pandit, Circle Officer, Dumuria.

On the morning of the 24th September rain set in and there was very little indication of the coming storm. By noon the condition of the weather changed and in the afternoon storm raged with great violence attended with rain. At 8 P.M. its force was great and up to this time its direction was mainly north-east. After 9 P.M. it stopped for half an hour and again blew with great velocity and continued up to about 2 A.M. on the 25th when the wind changed into southward.

8.—Extract from the report of Babu Digendra Prosad Nag, Circle Officer, Balinghatta.

From the morning of the 24th September 1919 the atmosphere became gloomy and it became drizzling from 7 A.M. and wind was blowing from the east. Gradually the fury of the east wind increased, which continued up to 2 P.M. There was a complete cessation of the cyclone at about 8 P.M. and it lasted for an hour. Again from 9 P.M. it continued with greater velocity than before from the west.

9.—Extract from the report of Babu Harendra Narayan Bose, Circle Officer, Shyamnagar (Sankhira).

Very early on the 24th September morning indications of monsoonic weather appeared. The skies were overcast and a fairly strong east wind began to blow. It was drizzling the whole of that morning. From about midday the clouds thickened, and the course of the wind deflected towards the north-east with developing intensity and rain began to pour in torrents. Gradually as the day wore on, the intensity of the wind increased as well as the accompanying downpour. From about 4 P.M. it developed into a violent storm accompanied by heavy rainfall and continued with unabated fury till 8 P.M., the wind in the meantime gradually veering round to north-west. A very few terrible blasts came from this. Along with the cyclone a tremendous storm-wave rose up from the rivers.

10.—Extract from the report of Babu Bankim Chandra Gupta, Circle Officer, Nollahat (Bagerhat).

At nightfall on the 24th the wind began to blow with greater fury and, continued thus till 8 P.M. when it suddenly reached its culminating point and the storm began to blow in a way never before known. After 10 P.M. there was a lull for an hour and again the storm appeared from the opposite direction with less force. First the course of the storm was from the south-east to north-west and latterly from the north-west. There was a rise of tidal waves up to 2 cubits, and their course was from the south-east to north-west. The terrible visitation disappeared with the dawn of the following day. It is rumoured among the villagers that a red glow was noticeable in the firmament during the interval of the first visitation and the second attack.

11.—Extract from the report of Babu Jogendra Nath Dey, Circle Officer, Bagerhat.

The storm actually began at 4 P.M. It grew furions from the evening of the day. The direction of the wind was from south-east up to 9-30 P.M. There was then a lull for about 12 minutes when the direction of the wind changed and the storm blew from south-west. The height of the storm-waves was about 6 feet.

12.—Extract from the report of the Circle Officer, Badhal.

From the early morning of the 24th September threatening clouds were seen and winds were blowing with downpour at times. Conditions became positively dangerous at about 4-30 P.M., and the storm proper began a little before dusk when the wind was blowing from the east. Its direction gradually changed to south-east and at about 9 P.M., when it began to blow from a point between south and south-east, the fury reached its height and most of the damage was done at that time. It lasted for a long time and, gradually reaching the south, the storm abated at about 1-30 to 2 A.M. of the 25th instant. There was comparatively a lull for some 15 or 20 minutes between 10 to 11 P.M. The height of the storm-waves on the river was estimated to be from 2 to 3 feet.

13.—Extract from the report of Circle Officer, Rampal.

The storm began at 3 P.M. of the 24th September 1919.

Duration.—From 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. in full force. Rest for one hour and after 11 P.M. to 3 A.M. (25th September) in greater force.

Course.—During cyclone—First-half from east, second-half from south, and reverse after the cyclone.

14.—Extract from the report of Babu Narendra Nath Mukherjee,
Circle Officer of Unions I, X and XII, police-station Rampal.

The storm began at 3 P.M. of the 24th September 1919 and it blew furiously up to 9 P.M. At first the direction of the wind was from the east and then after the lull, which was for an hour and a half after 9 P.M., the course of the storm changed and it blew from south with greater force up to 3 A.M. The height of the storm-waves varied from 2 to 4 cubits.

15.—Extracts from the report of the Collector of Bakarganj.

At dawn of the 24th September the sky was clouded and on the east was coloured with an unusual redness. Drizzling rain fell with slow gusts of wind from the east at 8 A.M., the direction of the wind changed a little, and there was a heavy and almost incessant downpour with occasional gusts of strong south-east wind. There was a comparative lull from 4 to 6 P.M. After 6 P.M. the violence of the wind increased and a regular storm began to blow from the south-east. It gradually increased in fury and reached its maximum about 10 P.M. The greatest damage was done between 10 to 12 P.M. The course of the wind appears to have changed a little during these hours, gusts coming from the south. The fury of the storm began to abate after midnight when the direction of the wind changed from south to south-west. The storm was over by 3 A.M. of the 25th September and after dawn there was fine unclouded weather. No lightning was seen or thunder heard during the whole of the day and night of the 24th September.

A similar or more disastrous cyclone took place on the 31st October 1876. It passed over the Dakhin Shabazpur island and Baufal and Golachipa thanas in the Patuakhali subdivision. In that cyclone it was not the wind which proved the greatest instrument of destruction. It was the storm-wave, sweeping along to a height from 20 to 40 feet, which did the most damage. In some places, where the wave met with resistance, it mounted even higher than that. In that storm and inundation the total loss of human life by drowning amounted to 105,000 as shown below:—

			Total population.	Probable number drowned.
Dakhin Shabazpur island	...	...	221,000	70,000
Baufal thana	...	...	118,000	15,000
Golachipa "	...	...	98,000	20,000
Total	...	...	437,000	105,000

16.—Extracts from the report of the Subdivisional Office of Narail
(Jessore).

As the day advanced there were heavy showers, and the high easterly wind grew stronger and stronger. After midday the showers continued and the weather became gradually threatening, and at evening there was a cyclone of unusual severity which raged furiously from about 8 P.M. up till 3 A.M. The direction of the wind changed gradually to the north-east and subsequently when it was most intense it blew from the north.

It is reported that there was a lull during the storm and that the direction of the wind changed from north-east to due north after the lull. It is further reported that during this lull the western horizon looked bright red and fiery, so much so that persons who witnessed it reported that it illumined the surface of the earth for a short time. The lull, however, was of such a short duration that it was only noticed by persons who were out at the time rescuing people and running to places of safety. The storm ended altogether by 4 A.M.

The height of the storm-waves was, roughly speaking, 4 feet only.

Never within living memory was there another cyclone of this type in this subdivision. Much has been said of the cyclone of 1909, but people are unanimous that the

present cyclone was far more intense and that it cannot be compared with the cyclone of 1909. The latter, as report goes, was of greater duration, but of much less intensity, while the damage it caused was not even one-tenth of the damage caused to life and property by the present cyclone and was not accompanied by any storm-waves.

17.—Extracts from notes, dated 30th September 1919 by Rai Amar Nath Das Bahadur, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, on his inspection of the Madaripur bhill route.

The gauge reading at Takerhat (on the Madaripur bhill canal) indicated a rise of about 1 foot in level as found on the morning of the 25th. During the storm the waves were so high that the level could not be fixed by the Sub-Overseer, who went out of his quarters during the period of the lull at 11-30 P.M.

As regards the storm itself, it appears that from what I could gather from the departmental subordinates, that the first direction of the wind was from the north-east and then a period of lull and then the direction changed. It is uncertain whether it was abruptly from the north-east to its opposite south-west, but I think the change was against the hands of the watch, indicating the centre of the storm to the east, but very close to all the places, Khulna, Haridaspur and Takerhat. Mr Woodward, Chief Engineer of dredger *Fogera*, lying near the 6th mile post of the bhill route, told me that he noticed the ship's aneroid barometer indicated a fall to 28.5 inches which remained stationary for the period of lull.

The period of lull is given at Khulna at about 10 to 10-30 P.M.; at Haridaspur it is given by the Sub-Overseer at 10-30 to 11 P.M. At Futtaypur it is given at 11 to 11-30 P.M.

18.—Extracts from the report of the Collector of Faridpur.

In the Sadar subdivision, the cyclone began in right earnest at about 10-30 P.M., when it was blowing from the south-east. There was a temporary lull for 15 minutes at midnight, after which it resumed its course from the west-south-west and raged furiously till about 4 o'clock in the morning. The highest intensity was reached between 12-30 and 2 A.M. Thanas Bhanga, Nagarkanda and Sadarpur and *chars* Salepur and Harirampur in thana Bhadrasan were the biggest sufferers. In these *chars* it is reported that the height of the storm-waves varied from 6 feet to 9 feet. The rainfall recorded in Faridpur next morning was 7.7 inches. Madhukhali and Bhansana thanas were practically left untouched.

In the Madaripur subdivision, the storm was very severe between 9 P.M. and 3 A.M., and it was at its highest between 11 and 2. The wind blew at first from the south-east, after which it came from the south and gradually veered round to the south-west. It began to subside about 3 o'clock in the morning, and at daybreak there was no gale worth the name. The brunt of the blow fell on thana Sibchar, where iron posts of 8" x 4" were bent and twisted, and on the northern and eastern portions of thana Matharecher. Next in order come thanas Rajoir, Madaripur and Palong. Throughout this area the waves were high and overtopped the banks at several places, but nowhere did they penetrate any appreciable distance inland. The readings on the following day at 8 A.M. in the two rainfall gauges at Madaripur and Palong were 9.16 and 6 inches, respectively.

At Gopalganj the storm began at 5 P.M. and blew steadily from the north-east with increasing violence till 9-30 P.M. A quarter of an hour later there was a complete lull. What followed has thus been described by the Subdivisional Officer:—

"People thought that the storm was over and came out of the places where they had crouched for shelter. I went over to the office to find it blown down completely. Mathuranath Institution building was also a total wreck. The road was littered with blocks of tin and fallen trees. I then came back to my house and was just going out again to inspect the damage done when the storm broke out afresh. It was then about 10-30 P.M. At 11-30 P.M. it was blowing with all its former fury from the south-west. With the change in the direction of the wind the river water began to rise and overflowed the bank. At about 1 A.M. my compound and the fields adjoining were one vast sheet of water at one with the river. (The Subdivisional Officer estimates that the waves must have risen from 4 feet to 6 feet in various parts of the subdivision.) A red glare was also noticed at this time towards the south. I thought at the time that a fire had broken out in some neighbouring villages towards the south, but as it was visible from all over the subdivision it must have been connected in some way with the storm. This red glare in the sky and the rise in the river water struck a fresh terror in the hearts of the people. The storm, however, began to die down gradually after 3 till it ceased completely at 4 A.M.

19.—Extracts from the report of the Cyclone Relief Officer of Bhanga, Faridpur.

It was raining during the whole day and a strong south-easterly wind was also blowing.

Later on in the evening however and as the night advanced the wind began to blow more and more severely and the rain fell in torrents.

Strong cyclonic gusts of wind went on till midnight when there was a temporary lull for about 15 minutes. After this the wind veered round and began to blow in wild fury from the west-south-west and continued with unabated violence till daybreak.

20.—Report of the Meteorological Reporter, Goalundo.

Goalundo, 24th September 1919 (A.M.)	...	Slight showers during the morning increasing towards afternoon. Squally wind north-east.
" " (P.M.)	...	Squalls gradually increasing in violence, wind east north-east.
" 25th September 1919 (midnight)...		Weather cyclonic. Wind force equal to that of cyclone of 1909. Wind shifted at 1 A.M. to north-north-east. Unable to stand on deck. All stem moorings cast off and vessel riding head to wind, windows, doors, etc., blown in. Cabins flooded.
" " (4.30 A.M.)	...	Storm abated rapidly. Clear sky. Sea smooth. Clearing rapidly.

21.—Extracts from the report of the Collector of Dacca.

It was at 8 P.M. that the first warning of an approaching cyclone was received at Narayanganj. By 9 P.M. the wind was blowing hard, but had scarcely developed into a storm.

After a careful comparison of the various reports received the following time-table has been prepared:—

Munshiganj, Narayanganj, and Manikganj give practically identical times for each phase of the storm.

9-11 P.M. Strong east wind.

11 P.M. The storm became cyclonic in violence.

1 A.M. Storm at its climax for first period.

2-3 A.M. A partial lull during which the wind began to blow from south and south-west.

4-30 A.M. The cyclone proper had passed, leaving a high wind blowing which continued to about 8 or 9 A.M.

Observations for South Sadar were taken from the neighbourhood of the Agla Bhil, Nawabganj police-station, and may be considered roughly correct for Srinagar thana as well. The general description tallies with that given by Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Manikganj, save that in the case of the country round Agla each phase in the storm took place half an hour earlier.

All reports except for Manikganj are in agreement on one point, namely, that the wind started blowing from the east, that in the course of the storm, usually about the time of the lull it changed round through south and during the latter part blew from the south-west and west. In Manikganj the winds changed from east to west through north. The easterly wind betokened the passage of the front, the lull of the centre and the westerly wind of the rear of the cyclone. The lull was partial at Narayanganj, Munshiganj and Manikganj, but complete at Dacca and Fulbaria, near Sabhar. It is probable therefore that the former places lay between the centre and the outside of the cyclone, and the latter roughly in the centre of its path. The time of the lull at Fulbaria was the same as at Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Dacca, i.e., half an hour later than at Agla. The latest hour of subsidence of the cyclone is reported to be 10 A.M. in the northernmost parts of the district. It subsided at Dacca at 8 A.M. From the above facts it is conjectured that the centre of the cyclone entered the district about the junction of Srinagar and Nawabganj thanas on the Padma; that it moved in a direction slightly north of north-east and that its rate of travel was between 20 and 25 miles an hour.

The width of the storm was roughly 45 miles. The western boundary of the area of devastation is a line through Jaigir in Manikganj subdivision, almost parallel to the course of the Meghna river which formed the eastern boundary.

An aneroid reading at Narayanganj showed a fall from 28.75 to 27.50.

The rainfall recorded at 8 A.M. on 25th September was 7 inches at Narayanganj, 7.63 at Dacca and 8.12 inches at Munshiganj. The average rainfall in the month of September is 9 inches. There is no indication that there was any distinct storm-wave such as devastated Bakarganj and Chittagong in 1876 and 1897. It was, however, new moon and consequently the tides were high and the current strong. The wind blowing against the stream at the beginning of the cyclone and the heavy rainfall combined to raise the water level by 4 to 6 feet while on the large and more open expanses of water; the ordinary waves raised by the wind attained a height of 6 or 7 feet. It was observed at Srinagar that the rise of the water coincided with the change of direction of the wind to the west. When the wind veered to the west, the violence of the wind and waves swept away innumerable huts, and most of the casualties in the Padma chars must have occurred then.

The intensity of the storm decreased as it moved north, though it was still sufficient to cause widespread destruction among the jack trees and mangoes of Manahordi.

It was of extreme violence on a 25-mile front centreing on Lohajang at its entry into the district and continued so for a distance northwards of 30 miles, the northern limit of greatest intensity being a line approximately from Sabhar to Gopaldi. Some highas of land in Lohajang were completely washed away by the waves engulfing a number of houses, whilst of the two flats at Lohajang, one was driven ashore and the other foundered in deep water. In Dacca town the Buckland Bund made of brick and cement was badly breached, while two railway trucks were blown over at the railway station yard. Massive electric light standards and telegraph posts were blown down in every direction.

The wind acted however with curious fitfulness; groups of houses were left untouched while others in their immediate vicinity were destroyed. This has been observed to occur at several places in the district.

2. *Barometric readings.*—The figures given in my former report, viz. a fall from 28.75 to 27.50, were taken from an aneroid reading at Narayanganj. Mr. Godden now reports as follows:—“The glass was steady on the 24th at about 29.30 till 7.30 P.M. when it began to drop and fell to 28.40. These readings were taken at Netaiganj.”

22.—The Commander of the India General Navigation Company's flat "Varuna" at Lohajang recorded as follows.

24th.—18.30 hours noticed weather, looked very suspicious.

Wind east-north-east.

Wind freshening 22 hours.

Wind increasing about midnight and turned round to the southwards.

25th.—1 A.M. Wind shifted to south east and blew in terrific squalls with a very strong rush of tide which I have since realised was a storm wave. It rose from appearances on the bank to 6 feet above the level of the bank.

23.—Extract from a letter of the Rev. H. Bridges, Dacca.

“On the night of the cyclone September 14th last I was anchored in my motor boat off the village of Dayapur (or Musharikhola) on the river Buriganga about 2 miles below its junction with the Dhaleswari. During the evening there was a fresh south-east breeze blowing with occasional bursts of rain. By 9 P. M. the wind had increased considerably and there was quite a rough sea running in the river. Soon after 11 o'clock the wind was blowing very strongly indeed and veering round a little towards the south; at the same time there was a continual downpour of rain. By 1.30 most of the villagers had lost their houses and were gathered in the church. At about 2.15 A. M. the wind dropped almost suddenly and it became possible to see the stars through breaks among the clouds. So complete was the calm that the villagers were able to move about among the ruins of their *baris* with naked lights for a short time. After about half-an-hour, however, the wind began to blow again, this time from the north-west and very soon it appeared to be even more violent than before. Many trees which had withstood the first onslaught came crashing down. At 3.15 A. M. two men who said they were police constables came in telling that their boat with two companions had just sunk close by. The bodies were recovered in the morning. The direction of the wind gradually changed in a northerly direction, and when it began to abate about 6 A. M. it was blowing as near as I could tell from north-north-west. The rain ceased at 8 o'clock and by 9 atmospheric conditions were about normal.

I may mention that when the storm was at its height the river rose very quickly some 3 or 4 feet, subsiding again in the early morning. On the wind veering round

after the calm interval my motor boat was washed or blown on to the shore and there left as the water receded high and dry some 10 yards from the river's edge.

24.—Extracts from the report of Babu Mahatop Chandra Ghosh, Circle Officer, South Sadar, Dacca.

At 8-30 we reached Sibrapur. At 10-30 P. M. regular storm began directly from the east and the fury increased every moment.

The fury of the storm began to slacken and a little after there was a perfect calm, the rain abated, and we saw lights were passing at a distance which indicated that the villages were moving about.

The lull lasted for about half-an-hour and then the second phase of the storm began accompanied by rain. This time the wind blew directly from the west and it seemed as if the west was replying to the east. It continued till about 7 A.M. when it showed signs of abatement.

The place where our boat capsized is about 4 miles from the place where we anchored. It is known as the Agla bil.

Immediately after the cyclone I went round the whole of the Nawabganj thana. It became at once apparent that the damage on the western side of the thana (i.e. in Sikaripura and Joykrishnapur unions) was far less than the damage suffered by the eastern unions (viz., Agla, Kailail, etc.).

In Kushumhati and Nyabari unions people experienced that the cyclone began from the south-east, and it subsequently veered to the north-west, but my personal experience at Agla was a little different. I am quite certain the wind was easterly at first and after the lull it blew from the west. The change took place counter-clockwise.

25.—Extract from the report of the Collector of Tippara.

At about 10 P.M. the wind developed into severe storm. It first took its course from the south-east and then from the south and south-west and continued till the next morning.

26.—Extracts from the report of the District Economic Intelligence Officer, Mymensingh.

The storm began to blow rather violently at about 2 A.M. of the 25th September 1919. It grew in intensity at about 4-30 A.M. and was most violent between 4-30 and 6-30 A.M., at Kishoreganj side a lull was noticed between 6-30 and 8-30 A.M., but after 8-30 A.M. it again became violent till 11 A.M. when it altogether ceased.

At Bhairab Bazar the storm began at 8 P.M. of the 24th September 1919 accompanied by drizzling. It then grew in intensity till 3 A.M. and was most severe between 3 and 5 A.M. and stopped at 6 A.M. The direction there was at first from south-east to north-west and in its period of severity it blew from the south to north with a little inclination towards west.

In the Meghna the height of the waves was 10 feet to 15 feet above the water level. In the Brahmaputra too they rose from 7 feet to 8 feet.

The rainfall was between 3 to 4 inches on the average. At Netrokona it was 5.55 inches. At 9 A.M. of the 25th September the rainfall reading was 3.21 inches at Mymensingh.

27.—Extract from a letter from the Commissioner, Burma Valley, Assam.

The cyclone passed into Sylhet, its strength diminishing as it went. A certain amount of damage to houses was done in the Sonamgnaj and Habiganj subdivisions, but I understand that practically no damage was done to the rice crop and no loss of life among human beings has been reported.

APPENDIX B.

Cyclone Damage as reported by District Officers.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons who lost their lives.	Number of cattle killed.	Number of boats sunk.	Number of dwelling houses and shops demolished.
1	2	3	4	5
Khulna ...	433	28,029	1,269	423,896
Bakarganj ...	55	970	91	40,315
Jessore ...	11	39	19	14,152
Faridpur ...	613	3,639	1,322	427,215
Dacca ...	1,928	3,530	7,513	729,314
Tippura ...	40	12	360	17,900
Mymensingh ...	123	732	1,425	482,251
Total ...	3,203	38,951	11,699	2,135,043

APPENDIX C.

The jute crop of the affected tract.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Area under jute in the affected area.	Output in 1919.	Quantity sold by ralyata up to 31st December 1919.	Average price realised by ralyata.	Sum realised by ralyata from sale of jute up to 31st December 1919.	Quantity still in hands of ralyata.	Estimated value of the quantity in hand at Rs. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Khulna ...	8,181	1,17,806	73,628	7	5,16,306	44,178	2,20,890
Bakarganj ...	...	...	...	...	5,68,380	...	...
Jessore ...	6,218	77,725	48,578	7	3,40,046	29,147	1,45,735
Faridpur ...	2,11,900	32,59,150	20,24,469	8	1,61,95,752	12,14,881	60,73,405
Dacca ...	2,70,233	41,92,300	26,20,188	10	2,62,01,880	15,72,112	78,60,560
Tippura ...	51,276	8,77,270	5,48,294	8	43,86,352	8,28,976	41,44,880
Mymensingh ...	3,16,025	50,88,003	31,80,002	10	3,18,00,020	15,08,001	75,40,005
Total ...	8,71,832	1,35,92,254	84,95,159	8	9,00,07,826	50,97,095	2,54,85,475
or, in round numbers.	8,72,000	1,36,00,000	85,00,000	8	8,00,00,000	51,00,000	2,55,00,000

APPENDIX D.

Relief Circles.

District.	Number of relief circles.
Dacca ...	26
Mymensingh ...	9
Faridpur ...	17
Bakarganj ...	3
Khulna ...	27
Jessore ...	2
Tippura ...	7
Total ...	91

APPENDIX E.

Number of official relief committees.

District.	Number of district relief committees.	Number of subdivisional relief committees.	Number of union or local relief committees.
Khulna ...	1	...	100*
Bakarganj ...	1	3	...
Jessore ...	1	3	17
Faridpur ...	1	3	118
Dacca ...	1	3	296
Tippera ...	...	1	1
Mymensingh ...	1	2	21
Total ...	6	14	553

* Committees formed by the Bengal Relief Fund are not included.

APPENDIX F.

Depots.

District.	NUMBER OF DEPOTS.	
	Rice and cloth.	Seed.
Dacca ...	13	23
Mymensingh ...	3	.....
Faridpur ...	3	7
Bakarganj ...	.....	11
Khulna ...	Khas mahal and Forest offices ...	4
Total ...	19 (excluding Khas mahal and Forest offices in Khulna)	45

STATEMENT I—(District Totals).

Agricultural Loans.

District.	No. of groups.	No. of persons.	Amount of loans given
			Rs.
Dacca ...	6,860	77,152	8,17,050
Mymensingh ...	261	2,998	17,793
Faridpur ...	942	10,861	1,08,380
Bakarganj ...	1,282	7,348	54,980
Khulna ...	1,597	14,527	1,74,967
Jessore ...	866	8,058	81,920
Tippera ...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,808	120,942	12,55,090

STATEMENT II—(District Totals).

Seed Loans.

District.	No. of persons.	SEED DISTRIBUTED.		
		Quantity.		Value.
		Mds.	a. ch.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	12,258	4,221	3 0	35,641 1 0
Faridpur ...	12,364	4,868	36 14	43,625 1 9
Bakarganj ...	5,099	2,361	9 4	19,368 12 0
Khulna ...	1,468	422	32 2	3,005 15 0
Total ...	31,189	11,874	1 4	1,01,640 13 9

STATEMENT III.

Seed Distribution.

District.	Quantity of seed purchased.	EXPENDITURE.				SEED ISSUED AS LOANS.		SEED SOLD.		Short-ages and wastage app.	BALANCE.		Total of cols. 2, 10 and 12.	Loss.
		Value of seed purchased.	Incidental expenses.	Contingencies and miscellaneous charges.	Total.	Quantity.	Value (according to board).	Quantity.	Sale proceeds.		Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Districts of the Dacca Division.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	37,617	5,69,139	51,375*	...	6,00,514	11,461	90,624	2,400	27,448	1,037	11,540	1,30,000 (approximately)	...	...
Khulna	1,100	11,086	316	639	11,891	412	2,005	20	220	27	610	...	...	...
Total	38,717	5,80,175	51,891	639	6,12,508	11,874	1,01,641	2,420	27,668	1,064	12,150	1,30,000	2,32,449	23,764

* Includes Rs. 2,529 on account of temporary establishment.

STATEMENT IV—(District Totals).

Gratuitous relief in cash from State Funds.

District.	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED.				Total cost.	Average cost per head.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	...	...	...	26,267	43,714	1 10 8
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	2,522	5,470	2 2 8
Bakarganj	121	945	55	521	1,221	2 5 6
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	...	3,670	3,399	1 0 7
Tippura	87	127	...	194	496	2 8 11
Total	188	472	55	33,174	54,700	1 10 6

STATEMENT V—(District Totals).

Paddy-husking advances from State Funds.

District.	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED FROM BEGINNING TO END.				Total cost.	Average cost per head.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	3,907	5,537 0	1 6 8
Mymensingh	...	3	...	3	5 8	1 13 4
Faridpur
Bakarganj
Jessore
Khulna
Tippura
Total	...	3	...	3,910	5,542 8	1 6 2

STATEMENT VI.

Rice Distribution.

DISTRICT.	Quantity of rice purchased.	EXPENDITURE.				RICE DISTRIBUTED GRATIS.		RICE SOLD.		Shortage and wastage.	BALANCE.		Total of columns 8, 10 and 13.	Loss.
		Value of rice purchased.	Incidental expenses.	Contingencies and miscellaneous charges.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Sale proceeds.		Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	113,170	7,08,483	29,766	...	7,38,249	1,486	10,306	83,889	3,44,307	3,831 (27)	35,644	1,40,488	6,97,804	22,215 = 3% p. c.
Mymensingh	64,173	3,82,340	7,817	2,044	3,92,201	...	...	49,634	2,45,343	1,104 (70)	3,488	20,000	3,48,831	53,938 = 8% ..
Faridpur	28,930	1,96,531	11,632	...	2,08,163	1,802	16,061	19,848	1,32,774	1,488 (5)	6,902	35,414	1,39,283	13,901 = 10% ..
Bakerganj	120	789	87	20	906	129	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1,107	7,473	...	...	7,473	184	1,900	307	5,138	52	...	...	4,136	1,945 = 19% ..
Khulna	16,437	67,647	9,098	...	76,745	3,434	24,211	5,407	22,617	1,078 (7)	4,430	26,448	44,394	6,450 = 8% ..
Tippura	1,034	8,666	...	...	8,666	1,034	8,666	...	...	...	...	...	8,666	...
Total	313,970	12,77,768	54,404	2,064	14,34,236	3,543	36,388	128,648	10,38,071	6,738 (73)	52,452	2,31,386	12,43,809	10,871 (8%)

STATEMENT VII.—(District Totals).

Gratuitous relief in rice from State Funds.

DISTRICT.	AGGREGATE NUMBER RELIEVED FROM BEGINNING TO END.				Total cost.	Average cost per head.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	...	...	...	14,926	10,506	0 11 3
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	10,600	14,061	1 5 3
Bakerganj	270	1,180	507	1,957	845	0 6 11
Jessore	...	...	...	1,272	1,000	0 12 7
Khulna	...	...	...	14,497	26,201	1 12 11
Tippura	...	...	...	8,027	8,656	0 18 3
Total	270	1,180	507	51,279	59,268	1 2 6

STATEMENT VIII.

Cloth Distribution.

DISTRICT.	Quantity of cloth purchased.	EXPENDITURE.				CLOTH DISTRIBUTED GRATIS.		CLOTH SOLD.		Shortage, if any.	BALANCE.		Total of columns 8, 10 and 13.	Loss.
		Value of cloth purchased.	Incidental expenses.	Contingencies and miscellaneous charges.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	58,806	1,30,948	1,345	...	1,32,293	28,191	70,344	30,390	31,469	78	...	...	1,07,780	14,848
Mymensingh	18,813	37,818	408	...	37,796	18,889	88,614	803	878	30	...	...	37,734	...
Faridpur	22,968	46,086	...	...	46,086	18,913	37,664	4,006	5,350	74	...	...	44,036	...
Bakerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1,500	4,980	...	...	4,980	1,000	4,000	500	980	...	...	...	4,980	...
Khulna	4,000	8,374	...	175	8,549	1,790	3,836	7,200	4,974	...	...	...	5,500	...
Tippura	3,800	2,308	...	...	2,308	1,800	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...
Total	108,186	2,30,962	1,753	175	2,32,910	61,583	1,61,394	37,701	48,643	378	...	...	2,07,989	14,848

STATEMENT IX.—(District Totals).**Gratuitous relief in cloth from State Funds.**

District.	Aggregate number relieved from beginning to end.	Total cost.		Average cost per head.	
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
Dacca ...	38,123	76,246		2 0 0	
Mymensingh ...	18,356*	36,848		2 0 1	
Faridpur ...	18,933	37,688		1 15 10	
Bakarganj ...	...	...		...
Jessore ...	2,000	4,000		2 0 0	
Khulna ...	1,700	3,526		2 1 2	
Tippera ...	2,300	2,900		1 4 2	
Total ...	81,412	1,61,206		1 15 8	

* Some were given half pieces called tabaar.

STATEMENT X.**Net Expenditure from State Funds.**

District.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF IN—				Loss IN—			Gratuities and establishment.	Traveling allowances.	Contingencies and miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Cash.	Rice.	Cloth.	Paddy-busking.	Rice transmittal.	Cloth transmittal.	Rail and transmittal.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	43,714	10,808	76,246	5,837	38,918	14,543		7,772	4,361	5,384	3,08,602	
Mymensingh			34,968	6	38,386					3,021	84,823	
Faridpur	5,470	14,041	37,908		18,901				1,386	3,011	77,487	
Bakarganj	1,121	846							402	846	8,014	
Jessore		1,000	4,000		1,245				1,417	600	8,383	
Khulna	3,789	38,301	3,526		8,448				1,037	7,499†	50,497	
Tippera	498	6,886	2,900								10,583	
Director of Agriculture							70,000	8,659		3,139	58,788	
Additional Commissioner								18,316*	1,688	16,480‡	26,184	
Total	64,700	69,968	1,61,206	5,843	80,871	14,543	70,000	32,347	10,455	26,546	5,26,097	

* Includes full salary of the Additional Commissioner and his Financial Assistant.

† Includes Rs. 8,883 for running expenses of launches not yet paid.

‡ Includes Rs. 18,096 for running expenses of launches.

STATEMENT XI.**Relief given from funds other than State Funds.**

NAME OF FUND.	Cash relief.		Rice relief.		Cloth relief.		Medical and Sanitary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cyclone Central Relief Fund ...	2,14,985	1,85,280	47,231	13,910	2,330	4,63,686			
Bengal Relief Fund ...	77,000	42,000	7,000	5,000	2,500	1,33,500*			
Ram Krishna Mission ...	3,594	20,108	4,632	144	4,668	33,160			
Social Service League ...	7,913	3,925	2,326	192	799	15,657			
Servants of India Society ...	2,100	1,800	5,000	300	700	9,900			
Badharan Brahmo Samaj ...	8,135	...	...	...	100	8,235			
Ramlal Mukerji Fund (Dacca) ...	...	2,743	2,257	...	...	5,000			
Joy Gobinda Laha Fund (Faridpur) ...	455	...	...	...	...	455			
Smaller funds, Dacca ...	22,864	...	...	...	...	22,864			
Ditto Mymensingh ...	...	468	2,500	...	...	2,968			
Ditto Faridpur ...	3,402	634	200	...	250	4,486			
Ditto Bakarganj ...	205	1,373	...	...	...	1,578			
Ditto Khulna ...	1,394	3,301	1,241	11,067	1,807	18,700			
Ditto Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,074			
Ditto Tippera ...	4,803	...	1,280	...	...	6,083			
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,29,845			

* The figures for the Bengal Relief Fund are only approximate, as the officers of that fund have not yet been able to complete the accounts.

District Totals of relief given from Non-State funds.

Cyclone Central Relief Fund.

DISTRICT	Cash.	Rea.	Cash.	Burial and diarists.	Medical and sanitary.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DAOGA.								
Bhadralok ...	61,198	...	2,835	2,500	9,352	779	...	...
Others ...	83,101	90,319	...	7,503	...	...	...	2,69,060
Total ..	1,24,297	90,319	2,835	10,103	9,352	779	2,87,685	2,69,060
MYMENSINGH.								
Bhadralok ...	1,564	1,133	854	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	10,898	25,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,952	26,687	854	...	...	...	89,493	50,000
FARIDPUR.								
Bhadralok ...	25,720	303	189	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	18,770	62,015	9,758	...	2,783	...	...	...
Total ...	44,490	62,318	9,947	...	2,783	...	1,19,538	1,25,735
BAKARGANJ.								
Bhadralok ...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	3,305	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3,554	...	...	...	3,554	3,554
KHULNA.								
Bhadralok ...	12,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	12,086	4,859	7,784	3,968	1,775	1,551	...	...
Total ...	24,945	4,859	7,784	3,968	1,775	1,551	44,892	44,882
JESSORE.	6,303	1,697	988	...	...	...	8,388	8,388
TIPPERA.	2,948	...	7,198	...	...	...	10,146	10,198
TOTAL ...	2,14,935	1,85,989	33,160	14,071	13,910	2,330	4,63,686	5,11,817

Bengal Relief Fund.

District.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.
Daoga	44,170
Mymensingh	1,094
Faridpur	12,837
Bakarganj	2,825
Jessore	4,250
Khulna	5,598
Tippura	2,200
Total ...	72,974

Note—These figures were furnished by the local branches of the B. R. F. They appear to relate only to relief given in cash, and do not altogether tally with the figures received from the central Committee in Calcutta.

Bamkriahna Mission.

District.	Cash relief for bura.	Rice relief.	Cloth relief.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	1,001	14,916	3,432	60	3,577	2,291	...
Faridpur	1,202	2,892	682	72			
Bakerganj	1,073	1,242	439	10			
Khulna	522	1,054	79	2			
Total	3,598	20,108	4,632	144	3,577	2,291	33,150

Bengal Social Service League.

LOCALITY.		PERIOD OF RELIEF OPERATIONS.		Total amount spent for each centre.	FORMS OF RELIEF GIVEN.							
District and subdivision.	Name of relief centre and thana.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.		Rice. (1)		Rice.		Cloth. (2)		Medical help.	Other (not dental) expenses collected with the work.
					Number of persons relieved. (3)	...	Number of persons relieved. (3)	...	Number of persons relieved. (3)	...		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subdivision— Moulviganj.	1. Turpasa char and other chars of the Padma and Gramwar, Buser, Khawan, Korball, thana Lohajung.	13-10-1919	31-12-1919	4,388	366	2,499	845	1,191	979	203	2	...
	2. Charain, Pauchasur and Barapokri thana Moulviganj.	5-10-1919	11-1-1920	1,180	163	752	...	...	275	439	3	Local Funds (5)
Subdivision— Naryanganj.	3. Golshamait, Mirapara, Brahmanail, Saigan, Phipso, thana Rupganj.	14-12-1919	31-12-1919	3,174	287	1,075	401	136	310	543	3	...
Dacca.												
Subdivision— Narail.	1. Rakheria "											

(1) 391 bura were constructed with the help and under direct supervision of volunteers.

(2) Includes only a few Andarai class widows, the rest being utterly destitute and helpless people.

(3) Includes 325 blankets, 2 grown jerseys, 600 new cloths, 139 old cloths and shirts, etc.

(4) e.g., traveling charges: railway, boat, etc., coolies, freight, printing charges, postage and stationery, etc., etc.

(5) Of these the main centre has no association.

(6) "Local Funds" mean funds supplied by or directly obtained through the efforts of the local branches of the League.

Servants of India Society.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Cash relief.	Rice relief.	Cloth relief.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	Munshiganj	1,600	500	3,800	...	400	6,300
Khulna	Bagerhat	500	1,300	1,200	300	300	3,600
	Total	2,100	1,800	5,000	300	700	9,900

Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Cash relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	Munshiganj	1,700	100	
	Narayanganj	2,400		
	Sadar	1,425		
	Total	5,525		
Faridpur	Sadar	200		
	Gopalganj	710		
	Total	910		
Mymensingh	Sadar	400		
	Kissanganj	700		
	Total	1,100		
Khulna	Bagerhat	600		
	GRAND TOTAL	8,135	100	8,235

RELIEF GIVEN FROM FUNDS OTHER THAN STATE FUNDS—continued

Smaller funds.

Name of fund.	Cash relief.	Rice relief.	Cloth relief.	Medical and Sanitary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
<i>Dacca.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nawab Abdul Gani Fund ...	2,491	...	...	...	...	2,491
Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Distress Fund.	5,235	...	...	...	...	5,235
Eastern Bengal Brahmo Samaj Committee of Khan Sahib Hafiz Mahomed Hossain of Zinnira.	838	...	...	...	...	838
	13,800	...	...	...	...	13,800
Total ...	22,364	...	...	...	...	22,364
<i>Mymensingh.</i>						
Pentecostal Church of Nazarin	...	468	...	...	...	468
Raja Jagat Kishore Acharyya Chaudhury.	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
Total ...	...	468	2,500	...	...	2,968
<i>Faridpur.</i>						
Anjuman-i Walzim ...	400	...	...	...	...	400
Mahila Samiti ...	431	...	200	...	...	431
Kotwalipara Sahayya Sabha ...	300	...	...	...	...	300
Maulvi Leskat Hossain ...	100	...	...	...	...	100
Timber Merchants' Association, Calcutta.	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Miscellaneous ...	171	634	...	...	259	1,064
Total ...	3,402	634	200	...	259	4,495
<i>Bakarganj.</i>						
District Relief Fund* ...	5	1,245	...	...	...	1,250
Vidyasagar Memorial Fund ...	200	...	...	...	...	200
District Board* ...	...	128†	...	...	...	128
Total ...	205	1,373	...	...	...	1,578
<i>Khulna.</i>						
District Relief Fund* ...	762	838	1,071	1,838	1,807	6,316
District Fund* ...	632	2,363	...	2,219	...	12,214
Mahila Samiti ...	...	...	170	...	...	170
Total ...	1,394	3,201	1,241	11,057	1,807	18,700
<i>Jessore.</i>						
District Relief Fund* ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,074
<i>Tippera.</i>						
Mrs. K. C. De's Fund* ...	3,578	...	1,280	...	...	4,858
Brahmanbaria Charity Relief Fund.*	625	...	...	...	...	625
Brahmanbaria Rice Committee* ...	600	...	...	...	...	600
Total ...	4,803	...	1,280	...	...	6,083

* Funds marked were disbursed through official agency.
† For sale of cheap rice.

**GRANT OF CONCESSIONS IN THE MATTER OF SECURING
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT TO THOSE
PERSONS WHO HAVE RENDERED SERVICE IN A
WAR BOARD OR IN AN EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR
BOARD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROSECUTION OF
THE WAR.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH MARCH 1920.

RESOLUTION—No. 3512P.

THE question has recently been under consideration whether service rendered in a War Board (including a Publicity Board) or in an Employment and Labour Board can be regarded as service for the purposes of paragraph 1 (c) of this Government Resolution No. 2706P.D., dated the 22nd September 1919. It has been decided that service of the sort in question shall be so regarded.

ORDERED.—That a copy of the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the other departments of Government for information and for communication to the officers subordinate to them.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR FEBRUARY 1920.

I. **Character of the season.**—During the month under review the rainfall was in excess of the normal throughout the province, except in the districts of Birbham, Midnapore, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, where the fall was a little in defect, and in Howrah, where the fall was just the normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Pressing of sugarcane was nearly over. Harvesting of spring crops and preparatory tillage for jute and other autumn crops were proceeding. Sowings of jute and autumn paddy commenced in some Eastern Bengal districts.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally favourable.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The prospects of standing spring crops were much improved by the rainfall in the first part of the month, and the outturn is expected to be satisfactory.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—No damage to standing crops was reported from any district.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of live-stock was fair. Cattle disease was found to exist in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Nonkhali.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—The supply of fodder was sufficient throughout the province.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month under review the prices of common rice rose in three districts, fell in fifteen, and remained stationary in the rest of the province. It varied from 5 seers in the headquarters of the 24-Parganas and Darjeeling to 7 seers at Hakarganj.

IX. **Condition of agricultural people.**—The condition of agricultural population is fairly satisfactory.

R. S. FINLOW.

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 16th March 1920.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during February 1920.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of February.	Actual district rainfall for the month of February 1920.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of February.	Actual district rainfall for the month of February 1920.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas	1.91	2.04	+0.13	Rajshahi	Rangpur	0.94	0.94	+0.00
	Dalutia	1.17	1.48	+0.31		Bogra	0.88	1.34	+0.46
	Nadia	1.02	1.49	+0.47		Patna	0.84	0.87	+0.03
	Murshidabad	0.90	1.03	+0.13		Malda	0.88	1.74	+0.86
	Jessore	1.31	2.11	+0.80	Dacca	Dacca	1.06	1.75	+0.69
Burdwan	Khulna	1.23	2.16	+0.93		Mymensingh	0.83	0.08	-0.75
	Burdwan	1.08	1.74	+0.66		Baridpur	1.18	2.07	+0.89
	Birbham	0.78	0.45	-0.33		Hakarganj	1.10	2.23	+1.13
	Bankura	1.18	1.30	+0.12	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.98	1.35	+0.37
	Midnapore	1.24	1.23	-0.01		Tippera	1.04	2.17	+1.13
	Hooghly	1.28	1.30	+0.02		Nonkhali	1.08	1.36	+0.28
Rajshahi	Howrah	1.27	1.27	0		Chittagong Tracts.	0.90	1.00	+0.10
	Rajshahi	0.71	1.12	+0.41		Cooch Behar	0.71	0.85	+0.14
	Dinajpur	0.76	1.25	+0.49					
	Jalpaiguri	0.68	0.48	-0.20					
	Darjeeling	0.88	0.48	-0.40					

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 11th March 1920.

Summary.—During the week the rainfall was general. In some places excessive rainfall has caused damage to the standing crops, though it has facilitated the ploughing operations generally. The harvesting of spring crops continues. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·63 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER ACRES.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	4·06	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is finished and that of sugarcane in Baraset and Basirhat still continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	6·41	5½	(n)	
	Barrackpore	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Baraset ...	4·05	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	2·02	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	7·49	5½	5½	Heavy rains did some damage to <i>rabi</i> crops, but facilitated the ploughing of lands.
	Kushtia ...	0·85	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	2·93	5½	5½	
	Chuadanga...	6·57	6	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	8·77	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	1·83	6½	6	Weather cloudy with occasional showers. <i>Rabi</i> harvesting has commenced. Recent rainfall with hailstones has much damaged the standing crops, but it helped the preparation of lands. Fodder is sufficient. There is no large import or export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Mirzapur in Jangipur subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	1·73	6½	6½	
	Jangipur ...	1·32	6½	6½	
	Kandi ...	2·27	7	7	
4	JESSORE ...	5·60	6½	6½	Ploughing is going on. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. The recent heavy rainfall has partly damaged the standing <i>rabi</i> crops. Fodder is sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	4·60	6	6	
	Magura ...	5·77	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	5·48	6½	5½	
	Bangaon ...	5·79	6½	6	
5	KHULNA ...	4·36	5½	5½	Weather cloudy and rainy. The recent rainfall will do some damage to the <i>rabi</i> crops. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	3·73	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	(n)	6	7	

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and Subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN ANNAS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	BURDWAN ...	In ches. 6.34	5½	5½	Weather cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of potatoes are going on. Ploughing of lands for jute has commenced. Export of rice continues.
	Asansol ...	2.93	6½	6	
	Katwa ...	3.97	6½	5½	
	Kalna ...	4.05	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	2.83	6	6	Weather occasionally rainy. Manuring of fields continues. Standing crops are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	0.70	6½	6½	
8	BANKURA ...	2.20	6½	6½	The rain has benefitted the agricultural operations and the standing crops. Export of rice and paddy continues.
	Vishnupur...	5.00	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE...	0.54	5½	{ 5½ 6½ }	Prospects of sugarcane and tobacco are fair. Sowing of <i>til</i> is nearly completed. Fodder is sufficient. Burma rice is not available.
	Ghatal ...	2.15	5½	{ 5½ 6½ }	
	Tamluk ...	8.88	5½	{ 5½ 6½ }	
	Contai ...	1.14	5½	{ 6 6½ }	
10	HOOGHLY ...	4.60	5½	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are not favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	3.38	5½	6	
	Arambagh ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	3.22	6½	6	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane is almost over. The recent rainfall has been beneficial to ploughing. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	2.73	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA).	2.76	6	6½	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continue. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Lalpur and Bagati-para.
	Naogaon ...	0.77	6½	6½	
	Nator ...	2.74	6½	6	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0.54	6½	6½	Weather reasonable. Price of common rice is stationary.
	Thakurgaon	0.54	6½	6½	
	Balorghat ...	0.68	7½	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI	0.00	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Alipur ...	20.15	5½	5½	

+ Coarse rice.

1.

(a) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	0.26	5	5	Potatoes and maize are growing. Wheat and barley are progressing. Stocks of rice, fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from some places.
	Kurseong ...	1.83	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	0.77	5½	6	
	Kalimpong...	0.00	5½	5½	
16	RANGPUR ...	0.04	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potatoes is almost finished. Sowing of jute and paddy has commenced in places. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	0.55	6½	5½	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha...	0.31	5½	5½	
17	BOGHA ...	0.61	6½	6½	Ploughing of lands and sowing of jute continue.
18	PABNA ...	1.79	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Sirajganj.
	Sirajganj ...	0.92	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	0.39	6½	6½	Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy is nearly finished and sowing of <i>bhadol</i> paddy has commenced. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	9.26	5½	6½	Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy, <i>chuna</i> and <i>kaon</i> and harvesting of mustard continue. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	4.97	5½	6	Weather moist with high wind. The rainfall has caused some damage to the standing pulses and the young jute plants and temporarily hampered agricultural operations. Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy are good. Rice market shows an upward tendency.
	Manikganj...	3.25	5½	(a)	
	Narayanganj	4.23	5½	6½	
	Munshiganj (a)	3.11	5½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	1.58	5½	5½	There has been slight rainfall, otherwise the weather is seasonable. Preparation of soil for <i>aus</i> paddy and jute continues. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced in the char lands. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. Rice market is steady.
	Jamulpur ...	0.67	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	1.80	5½	5½	
	Netrakona ...	1.09	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj...	3.93	5½	5½	

(a) Not reported.

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER MOWEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
23	Faridpur ...	6.32	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Weather cloudy. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute has commenced. Some damage has been done to standing <i>rabi</i> crops by the recent rains. Condition and prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy is good.
	Goalando ..	4.80	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
	Madaripur ...	5.70	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
	Gopalganj (a)	4.83	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	2.63	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	1.95	6	6	
	Patuakhali...	3.02	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	3.82	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	CHITTAGONG	3.28	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$	Cultivation of early <i>aus</i> crop has commenced in many places. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 12 and 8 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	2.85	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	4.65	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather stormy and cloudy. Ploughing for <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops have been stopped on account of excessive rainfall. <i>Boro</i> paddy and other standing <i>rabi</i> crops have badly suffered for the same reason. The prospects are unfavourable. Cattle-disease is reported from the Hajiganj thana in Chandpur subdivision. Burma rice is not available in Sadar and Brahmanbaria subdivisions.
	Brahmanbaria.	6.07	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Chandpur ...	6.88	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
27	NOAKHALI	3.94	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Weather is now clear after heavy showers which have caused some damage to <i>rabi</i> crops. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Chhagalnaya and Pashuram.
	Feni ...	6.59	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	4.44	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. No rice sells at Rangamati Bazar owing to strike. The price quoted is for other places of the district.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

† Local rice.

‡ Price of rice in the interior.

J. O. Roy,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 15th March 1920.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned parts of Bengal for the second half of February 1920.

Name.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	4 8 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 5 0
Chitta Hāt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 5 0
Kalga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 11 0
Chittagong	(r)	(r)	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	2 12 0
Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	2 0 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	2 12 0
Shajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	4 0 0	4 3 0	3 1 0	1 12 0	2 04 0	3 4 0	3 0 0

Name.	PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	2 14 0
Chitta Hāt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	4 1 0	4 5 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	3 2 0	2 10 0
Kalga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	1 9 0	2 3 0	2 7 0	2 3 0
Chittagong	4 4 0	4 2 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 0
Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 5 0	1 2 0	2 7 0	2 13 0	2 2 0
Shajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	3 0 0	3 5 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second half of February 1920.

Marts.	RICE (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 2 0	7 5 0	7 12 0	7 4 0
Chitta Rāt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	7 4 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0
Kalua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baughan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
Chittagong ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	7 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	5 4 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	11 2 0	11 0 0	7 12 0	4 12 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	2 0 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal ...	7 6 0	8 0 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	7 4 0

Marts.	RICE (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	4 2 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 0
Chitta Rāt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	5 4 0	7 0 0	5 10 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 7 0	4 10 0
Kalua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baughan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	6 12 0	7 0 0	5 2 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 5 0
Chittagong ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	6 2 0	7 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	7 0 0	7 2 0	5 10 0	2 4 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 5 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal ...	6 2 0	6 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	6 4 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second half of February 1920.

Marts.	WHEAT.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	30	31	29	21	24	25	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 4 0	8 0 0	6 10 0	4 14 0	8 3 0
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	6 4 0
Kalga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	5 4 0
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	8 4 0	7 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 11 0	6 11 0	...	...	4 2 0	...	4 2 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0

Marts.	KALAI DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	37	38	29	40	41	42	42
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 3 0	5 3 0	10 0 0	5 3 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 3 0
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan ...	5 6 0	7 3 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 0
Kalga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0 to 19 0 0	10 0 0	5 3 0	5 12 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	...

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1920.

Marts.	GRAM.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 4 0	4 12 0
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	5 2 0
Kalga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	7 8 0 to 8 0 0	5 4 0 to 5 6 0	7 2 0 to 8 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	5 2 0
Chittagong ...	9 12 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0

MARTS.	ANNA DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 5 0	9 0 0	7 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	5 5 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
Kalga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0 0	10 0 0 to 12 0 0	9 0 0 to 11 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	6 0 0
Chittagong ...	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	12 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 5 0	7 2 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palua ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 3 0	2 4 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	(a)	(a)	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 5 0	6 12 0	7 4 0

(a) Not available.

[illegible]

	JUNE.			OCTOBER.			MAY (COWS).		
Farms.	Present returns.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present returns.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present returns.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	'79	'78	'79	'78	'79	'78	'76	'77	'76
Aia	Rs. A. P. 10 3 0	Rs. A. P. 10 3 0	Rs. A. P. 12 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0	Rs. A. P. 450 0 0	Rs. A. P. Per 100 places. 450 0 0	Rs. A. P. 450 0 0
B H&G	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	25 0 0	22 0 0 to 34 0 0	71 0 0	(d).....	(a).....	45 0 0
Cop	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	25 0 0	22 0 0 to 34 0 0	71 0 0	(d).....	(a).....	45 0 0
DH	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0 to 115 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0 to 115 0 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0 to 75 0 0	Rs. A. P. 400 0 0	Owened places per 100. 400 0 0	325 0 0
EORE	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	100 0 0 to 115 0 0	100 0 0 to 115 0 0	70 0 0 to 75 0 0	400 0 0	Unleased places per 100. 375 0 0	300 0 0
FGUG	3 0 0 to 10 0 0	3 0 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
HPT	3 0 0 to 10 0 0	3 0 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
IUGED	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
Jnehigh	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
Kipgr	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
LTO	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0
MAT	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0

(m) Not in stock.

(b) Do not use.

(n) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second half of February 1920.

Marts.	RICE.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	16 0 0	16 0 0	25 0 0	2 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 15 0 (d)	3 15 0 (d)	4 0 0
Chitta Bāt	17 5 0	17 5 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 2 0 (d)	3 2 0 (d)	3 4 0
Burdwan	17 5 0	17 5 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 2 0 (d)	3 2 0 (d)	3 4 0
Kalma	17 5 0	17 5 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 2 0 (d)	3 2 0 (d)	3 4 0
Raniganj	17 5 0	17 5 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 2 0 (d)	3 2 0 (d)	3 4 0
Midnapur	17 5 0	17 5 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 2 0 (d)	3 2 0 (d)	3 4 0
Chittagong	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Chandpur	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Dacca	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Narayanganj	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Mymensingh	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Madaripur	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Pabna	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Brajam	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0
Barisal	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0 (d)	3 1 0 (d)	3 6 0

(a) Monkey brand. (b) Rhinoc. Salt. (c) Mosque. (d) Elephant. (e) Not available. (f) Victoria brand.

Marts.	MUSTARD OIL.			FIRKWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL). *		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 4 0
Chitta Bāt	21 5 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Burdwan	21 5 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Kalma	21 5 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Raniganj	21 5 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Midnapur	21 5 0	21 5 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Chittagong	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Chandpur	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Dacca	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Narayanganj	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mymensingh	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Madaripur	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Pabna	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Brajam	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Barisal	24 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

Dacca,

The 12th March 1920.

J. C. ROY.

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Price-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1920.

Division.	District and Name.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN BARS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
		COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (Phaseolus radiatus).			ANJUR (DAL) OR TEON. OARJAN YNA (Cajanus indicus).			RICE.		
		Average.			Unpolished.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.
PRESIDENCY.	4-PANJABIAN.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.	S. Or.
	1 Orda Hls ...	4 3	4 3	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 10	10 10	10 10
	2 Muga Hls ...	5 15	5 4	5 2	5 2	5 11	4 10	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	3 12	13 12	13 12	11 4
	3 Calcutta-Bellinghata	4 5	4 5	5 0	5 5	5 5	7 4	4 7	4 7	2 12	4 2	4 0	5 0	10 0	13 0	10 0
	HADIA.															
	4 Gauri ...	5 3	5 3	6 12	(a)	(a)	7 3	3 2	3 0	3 5	3 0	3 2	3 2	11 0*	11 0*	10 0*
	5 Ranaghat ...	5 4	5 0	6 12	5 0	5 12	5 10	4 5	3 3	4 0	3 3	3 2	4 2	10 0*	10 0*	8 0
	MURSHIDABAD.															
	6 Borhampur ...	5 5	5 12	7 0	5 12	5 0	7 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0*	12 0*	11 0*
	7 Kandi ...	4 14	4 5	7 12	7 3	6 12	5 5	5 0	5 0	5 5	4 0	4 0	4 4	12 0	10 0	11 0
SUNDERBAND.	8 Jangipur ...	5 7	5 4	7 5	5 10	5 3	7 12	3 0	4 2	5 0	3 5	3 4	3 5	14 0	12 0	12 0
	Jessore.															
	9 Badar ...	5 12	5 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 2	3 4	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	10 12	12 5	11 0
	10 Hatgaon ...	5 2	5 0	7 4	5 15	5 5	2 0	3 3	3 2	3 11	3 2	3 2	4 0	12 2	12 0	11 4
	KHULNA.															
	11 Badar ...	5 4	5 12	5 0	5 4	5 12	5 2	4 5	3 0	3 0	3 5	3 2	4 0	10 0	10 4	8 0
	12 Bagerhat ...	5 0	4 0	7 5	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 10	3 10	5 4	9 5	9 0	9 0
	CHITTAGONG.															
	13 Badar ...	5 5	5 0	5 15	5 5	5 14	7 5	4 0	5 0	4 0	3 5	4 0	3 1	10 5	11 0	11 0*
	14 Kalka ...	5 0	4 12	7 1	5 12	5 0	7 1	4 0	3 10	3 3	3 2	3 4	3 14	10 0	10 2	11 4*
SUNDERBAND.	DURGAPUR.															
	15 Barl ...	5 4	5 2	5 4	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 2	5 0	4 5	3 4	3 4	4 0	13 0*	13 0*	2 0*
	16 Rampur Hls ...	4 5	5 0	5 12	7 5	7 0	7 4	3 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	13 0	11 0	10 0
	RAJSHAHY.															
	17 Badar ...	4 4	5 0	5 12	5 5	5 4	7 0	4 3	3 0	2 12	4 0	3 5	4 0	11 2	11 0	11 0
	18 Vishnupur ...	5 0	5 5	5 0	5 5	4 0	7 4	4 4	4 4	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	11 5	11 0	10 5
	MIDNAPUR.															
	19 Badar ...	5 5	5 11	7 0	5 5	5 0	7 11	4 0	4 0	3 3	3 4	3 4	3 12	10 5	10 5	9 0
	20 Goutal ...	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	HOOGHLY.															
	21 Badar ...	5 0	4 12	5 5	5 5	5 0	7 2	4 4	4 2	3 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
SUNDERBAND.	22 Arambur ...	5 5	5 5	7 10	5 11	5 5	5 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	3 5	3 5	3 5	10 10	10 10	9 0
	HOWDAH.															
	23 Badar ...	5 14	5 0	5 0	5 5	4 7	5 5	5 5	4 5	4 4	5 0	3 5	4 0	11 0	10 5	11 0
	24 Gisharia ...	5 0	5 0	7 0	5 12	5 2	7 2	4 5	4 2	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 14	12 5	10 0	11 0
	RAJSHAHY.															
	25 Hapur-Bodha ...	5 3	5 3	7 2	5 5	5 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 5	3 5	12 12	10 12	10 12
	26 Nator ...	5 0	5 12	7 2	5 5	5 4	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0*
	27 Dinajpur-Railway	5 0	5 0	7 2	5 0	5 5	7 12	2 12	2 12	5 14	3 3	3 2	4 5	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Basar Hls.															
	28 Jalpaiguri-Badar ...	5 2	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 12	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	3 4	3 4	4 2	10 0	10 0	8 0

* Kachala.

(a) Not available.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1920—*cond.*

Division.	District and Manja.	QUANTITY PER MUPH IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
		COMMON RICE.						KALA DAL (Phaseolus radiatus).			AMBAR (DAL) OR TURM. (Cajanus indicus).			SALT.		
		Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
RAJSHAHI— <i>cond.</i>	DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	30 Beder ...	4 0	4 0	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 2	2 12	2 12	4 0	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 0
	20 Nilgari ...	4 8	4 0	5 8	5 2	5 0	7 2	3 4	2 8	3 8	2 8	2 8	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
	BANPOUR.															
	21 Beder ...	3 12	3 4	7 12	3 0	3 10	3 4	3 12	3 12	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0
	22 Nilphamari ...	3 6	3 10	7 2	4 8	4 0	3 0	3 7	3 8	4 0	3 7	3 8	4 0	3 8	3 0	3 0
	23 Bogra-Bader ...	3 2	3 12	4 12	3 12	4 0	7 8	3 8	3 8	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 8	3 12	3 12	10 14
	PANNA.															
	24 Beder ...	3 4	3 0	7 4	3 8	3 8	7 12	3 0	3 8	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	3 0	11 5	10 5
	25 Bira(gar) ...	3 0	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 4	7 0	3 4	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0
DACCA.	MALDA.															
	26 Beder ...	3 0	3 2	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 8	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	11 0	12 0	10 0
	27 Balta-Nawabganj ...	2 12	3 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 0	12 5	12 0	10 0
	DACCA.															
	28 Beder ...	4 0	3 4	6 12	3 4	3 8	7 2	3 0	3 10	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	10 10	10 10	10 0
	29 Moushar Hat ...	3 0	3 0	3 12	3 0	3 6	7 0	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	3 12	...	10 0	10 0	7 0
	MYMENSINGH.															
	30 Naairabad ...	3 0	4 14	7 8	5 12	5 10	5 0	4 2	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	41 Hatikona ...	3 0	3 0	3 12	3 12	3 2	7 2	4 0	4 4	7 2	3 4	3 6	4 12	10 0	10 0	3 8
	FAIRHURST.															
	32 Beder ...	3 2	3 2	5 8	(b) 5 15	(b) 5 15	7 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 8	4 0	3 0	3 3	3 2
CHITTAGONG.	33 Rajbari ...	3 5	3 2	7 12	(b) 5 8	(b) 5 8	3 2	3 5	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	2 8
	BAKARGANJ.															
	44 Barisal ...	3 2	3 2	7 8	7 0	3 4	7 12	3 4	3 0	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 0	10 0	3 4
	45 Pirojpur ...	3 0	3 4	7 2	3 4	3 8	...	3 8	4 0	...	(a)	(a)	4 12	3 0	3 0	7 0
	TIPPERA.															
	46 Dauldia ...	3 0	3 2	7 4	3 2	3 8	7 7	3 10	3 10	3 0	3 7	3 4	3 0	10 0	10 0	3 9
	47 Chanderpur ...	3 2	3 5	6 12	7 8	7 1	3 14	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 2	3 2	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 1
	NOANMARI.															
	48 Kalljara Hat ...	3 2	3 2	7 0	3 0	3 0	7 2	3 2	3 5	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 0	7 0	3 0	3 0
	49 Feni Hat ...	3 0	3 5	7 12	3 8	3 0	3 4	2 4	3 4	3 5	(a)	(a)	...	10 11	3 2	10 11
CHITTAGONG.	CHITTAGONG.															
	50 Beder ...	3 0	3 5	3 0	3 4	3 2	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	11 0	11 0	13 0
	51 Cox's Bazar ...	3 2	3 4	3 0	(a)	(a)	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 0
	52 Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

* Karkatch.

(b) Burma rice.

(c) Not available.

(a) Not reported.

† Fluctuation due to import of new Kala recently.

DACCA ;
The 12th March 1920.

J. C. Roy,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1920.

Name of article.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER MAUND.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam, coarse	6 14 0	7 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
" medium	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 5 0
Patnai, coarse	6 2 0	7 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
" medium	7 6 0	7 13 0	0 4 3	0 5 0
Nagra, coarse	6 3 0	7 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
" medium	7 2 0	8 0 0	0 4 3	0 5 0
Dudhkalma	7 10 0	8 2 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	0 3 3	.....
Kajla	5 0 0	5 4 0	0 2 9	.....
Wheat, Dudhia	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....
" Gangajali	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Jamali	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole)	6 2 0	8 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
" dal	10 4 0	10 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 3
Mung " (Hari)	7 8 0	7 12 0	0 5 6	0 8 0
" " (Krishna)	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Arhar " (split)	9 4 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Masur " (Khanri)	5 0 0	5 4 0	0 2 6	0 4 0
" " (Khanri)	9 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Kalai	8 4 0	8 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar (Brown Java)	25 0 0	26 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Gur, Bhelli	9 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 0	.....
" Bhursut	10 4 0	10 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
" Date	9 8 0	.....	0 5 0	.....
Milk	10 0 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil	25 0 0	29 0 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
Flour (country)	8 8 0	9 0 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta, No. 3	6 4 0	.....	.....	.....
" " 2½	6 8 0	.....	0 3 3	0 5 0
" " B	9 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Suji	9 0 0	9 8 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	95 0 0	101 0 0	2 12 0	.....
" (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	94 0 0	97 0 0	2 10 0	.....
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	90 0 0	91 0 0	2 8 0	.....
Maize	4 8 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
Potatoes	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 3	0 2 0
Patal	20 0 0	25 0 0	0 10 0	.....
Brinjal	1 8 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onions	2 8 0	4 0 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
Kish, Rahu	20 0 0	25 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton (2nd class)	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 5 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices at the following markets:—

Wholesale—Chella Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Seaklah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanage Market, Sobla Bazar, Nubun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Taktolla Bazar, Jogh Babu's Bazar.

S. C. GHOSH.

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1920.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st January 1920.

District.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.		BIRTHS REGISTERED.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Residence for diagnosis.	Infants.	Other causes.	Total all persons.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number (including still-born and deaths).	Still-born number not reported.							Male.	Female.
Calcutta ...	1	Calcutta ...	607,674	288,393	896,067	385	20	22	327	1	990	87	320*	9	258
Howrah ...	2	Howrah ...	114,529	64,560	179,389	68	24	6	10	...	72	27	94	2	37
Dacca ...	3	Dacca ...	68,091	45,400	108,551	67	2	...	1	...	23	5	3	25	31
24-Parganas {	4	Maniktila ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	13	...	2	32	...	14	12	22	...	19
	5	Blatpara ...	34,739	16,675	50,414	6	1	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...
														5	2
														10	10

N.B.—As the weekly statements have been introduced from the 10th January 1920 according to Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 19825a, dated the 9th December 1919, the figures for the column "Total of corresponding week of the previous year" are not available and therefore this column is omitted from the statement.

* Including deaths from tetanus.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th March 1920.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th February 1920.

District.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO RESULTS OF 1911.			DEATHS REGISTERED.										Total, all towns.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Number born alive registered.	Cancers.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Typhus.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Scarlet fever.	Other causes.	Numbers.		
																Male.	Female.	
Calcutta	...	1	Calcutta	...	896,067	409	25	17	215	...	110 ^a	77	274 ^a	12	252	514	443	957
Howrah	...	2	Howrah	...	179,389	63	27	12	8	...	74	24	63	2	105	155	133	288
Dacca	...	3	Dacca	...	108,561	62	1	1	...	...	22	5	2	...	32	28	24	52
24-Parganas	...	4	Maniktila	...	53,767	14	1	4	24	...	14	7	20	...	24	48	45	93
	...	5	Bhatpara	...	50,414	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	4

^a In the weekly statement has been introduced from the 10th January 1920 according to Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 115483a. Added the 50th December 1919, the figures for the column "Total of corresponding week of the previous year" are not available and therefore this column is omitted from the statement.

^a Including deaths from Infants.

CALCUTTA.

The 11th March 1920.

CHAR. A. BENTLEY,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 28th February 1920.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1920							
22nd Feb.	52.5	14.0	53.0	8.32	51.4	51.7	F. T. at 8.45 and R. T. at 14.15.
23rd "	52.5	14.40	53.5	9.10	51.28	51.8	F. T. at 9.25 and R. T. at 14.35.
24th "	52.54	15.10	53.4	10.0	51.2	52.0	F. T. at 10.15 and R. T. at 15.30.
25th "	52.6	15.50	53.25	10.45	51.2	52.2	F. T. at 11 and R. T. at 15.5.
26th "	52.7	16.18	53.1	11.12	51.3	52.5	F. T. at 11.25 and R. T. at 16.22.
27th "	52.8	16.48	53.0	11.54	51.15	52.9	F. T. at 12.15 and R. T. at 16.55.
28th "	52.82	17.30	53.0	12.30	51.24	52.8	F. T. at 12.45 and R. T. at 17.40.

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.85
10th August	1910	...	...	...	68.85
1st "	1911	...	...	...	69.40
18th "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	...	...	...	67.1
31st "	1918	69.12	Taken at low tide.
28th February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
18th "	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.50
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.00
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50.00
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51.0
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40

Dacca,

The 8th March 1920.

ASHUTOSH GUHA,

Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 6th March 1920.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1920.							
29th Feb.	53.1	7.	53.1	13.5	51.25	52.8	F. T. at 7.10, and R. T. at 13.15.
1st March	53.4	2.42	53.6	14.0	51.4	53.2	F. T. at 3 and R. T. at 14.15.
2nd "	53.7	3.15	54.25	14.46	52.6	53.5	F. T. at 3.32, and R. T. at 14.3.
3rd "	54.0	3.0	54.94	15.20	53.2	53.7	F. T. at 3.12, and R. T. at 15.22.
4th "	54.54	9.55	55.08	16.10	53.5	53.8	F. T. at 10.10, and R. T. at 16.25.
5th "	54.28	10.35	55.6	17.0	53.4	53.4	F. T. at 10.35, and R. T. at 17.15.
6th "	54.0	11.25	55.4	17.50	53.2	53.9	F. T. at 11.45, and R. T. at 17.45.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.85
10th August	1910	...	...	...	68.85
1st "	1911	...	...	...	69.40
18th "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	...	...	...	67.1
31st "	1918	69.12	Taken at low tide.
28th February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
18th "	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.50
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.00
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50.00
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51.0
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40

Dacca,

The 12th March 1920.

ASHUTOSH GUHA,

Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement of Weekly Gauge-readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 13th March 1920.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero (reading sign for those below zero).	Height of surface above mean sea-level according to P. W. D. datum, (a).	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum, (a).	Remarks.
1920.					
7th March	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	37.00	36.91	B. M. on College step 64.93.
8th "	8 "		36.90	36.81	
9th "	8 "		36.95	36.81	
10th "	8 "		36.95	36.71	
11th "	8 "		36.90	36.66	
12th "	8 "		36.80	36.51	
13th "	8 "		36.70	36.46	

(a) P. W. D. datum 8.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	Highest	water-level	81.29 on 18th September 1919	62.80
Ditto	Lowest	"	38.51 on 24th May 1919	36.01
Record	Highest	"	98.25 on 25th August 1879	64.44
Do.	Ditto	"	88.08 on 9th September 1885	64.22
Do.	Ditto	"	88.00 on 25th August 1906	63.47
Do.	Ditto	"	88.21 on 26th August 1890	63.40
Do.	Lowest	"	37.63 on 25th April 1884	32.82
Do.	Ditto	"	38.28 on 14th-15th April 1885	33.82
Do.	Ditto	"	39.67 on 21st-22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	Ditto	"	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908	34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA.

W. BISWAS.

The 13th March 1920.

for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1920, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH MARCH 1920.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH 1919.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	307	86,506	1,404	304	278,800	4,412
Jute	65	37,312 ^a	351	39	28,800 [†]	285
Firewood	56	27,025	398	23	12,100	163
Other articles	884	261,023	3,038	653	170,533	2,208
Total	1,311	410,865	5,191	1,519	490,293	7,083
Empty boats and rafts	482	...	1,204	488	...	1,219
GRAND TOTAL	1,793	410,865	6,395	2,007	490,293	8,302

^a Weight by actual measurement
Ditto ditto

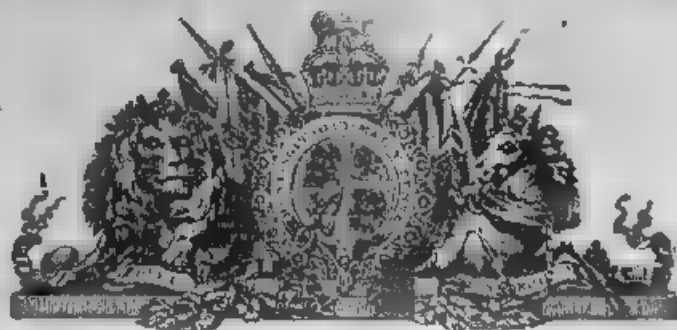
Mds.
62,478
29,840

CALCUTTA.

G. J. ST. C. SEDGLEY,

The 16th March 1920.

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1920	399	List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1920	412
Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the province of Bengal for the year 1919	400-406	Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 18th March 1920	419-422
Daily rainfall recorded in Bengal for the month of February 1920	410-415	Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor Works for the month of January 1920	423
Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for the weeks ending 11th and 21st February 1920	416-417	Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal	424-425

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1920, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH 1920.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD MARCH 1919.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	259	87,742	1,974	1,513	335,630	5,518
Jute	93	48,278	543	63	60,029	590
Firewood	79	35,076	520	101	64,225	986
Other articles	830	224,448	2,761	1,075	262,906	3,478
Total	1,261	395,543	5,188	2,552	712,780	10,552
Empty boats and rafts	477	...	1,162	599	...	1,760
GRAND TOTAL	1,738	395,543	6,350	3,151	712,780	12,308

* Weight by canal measurement Mds.
+ Ditto ditto 25,517

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1920.

G. J. ST. C. SEDGLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division.	District.	Station.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
24-Parganas.		Sangor Island (Obey.)	4	0.70	0.34	2	1.58	1.07	1	0.83	1.33	4	1.34	1.28	6	3.80	4.46	14	16.66	10.78
		Diamond Harbour	1	0.36	0.60	2	1.37	1.31	1	0.13	1.58	5	0.20	1.60	6	0.36	0.30	17	35.58	14.08
		Budge Budge	1	0.96	0.68	2	1.43	1.37	1	0.05	1.79	5	0.48	2.02	8	0.34	0.88	20	14.82	13.32
		Canning Town	1	0.36	0.45	1	0.95	0.98	Nil	Nil	1.78	1	0.68	1.78	2	1.58	0.92	18	15.82	11.48
		Alipore (Obey.)	1	0.88	0.77	1	1.16	1.17	1	0.81	1.84	4	0.93	1.83	7	1.18	0.77	4	18.94	11.62
		Hartackpore	3	2.00	0.36	1	1.58	1.28	1	0.78	1.84	1	1.93	2.00	9	4.34	0.60	16	10.68	10.68
		Dum Dum	3	1.12	0.48	1	1.10	1.10	1	0.80	1.46	5	0.88	2.04	8	2.95	0.78	18	16.10	11.91
		Baram	2	1.47	0.60	1	1.07	1.32	1	0.99	1.46	6	0.86	2.13	7	3.33	0.80	10	16.38	10.58
		Barisal	2	0.49	0.43	1	0.80	1.07	2	0.61	1.89	1	0.23	2.26	7	3.68	0.03	13	10.37	11.71
		Total	18	8.01	4.17	12	11.19	10.88	10	5.49	14.04	49	22.27	17.33	62	30.26	40.79	144	188.80	191.07
		District average	2.00	0.89	0.46	1.33	1.34	1.31	1.11	0.61	1.58	5.44	2.40	1.83	6.78	4.36	0.82	16	15.43	11.23
Radia.		Hanaghat	4	0.89	0.43	2	1.18	1.20	1	1.09	1.51	2	0.33	0.61	6	3.54	0.34	18	8.36	9.72
		Krishnagar (Obey.)	2	0.88	0.42	2	0.78	1.26	Nil	0.14	1.46	7	0.41	2.46	10	7.77	0.81	15	8.10	10.01
		Chudanga	2	0.88	0.41	1	0.80	1.09	Nil	Nil	1.98	6	0.48	2.56	13	3.25	1.03	14	5.73	10.41
		Mohorpur	5	1.10	0.37	1	0.38	1.07	Nil	Nil	1.59	7	1.31	3.17	10	7.68	0.12	12	7.58	10.32
		Kushtia	1	0.83	0.34	Nil	Nil	1.00	1	0.16	1.60	8	0.99	2.06	7	2.68	1.00	10	3.88	11.81
		Haringhata	Nil	Nil	0.18	2	0.41	0.48	Nil	Nil	1.31	5	0.37	0.46	6	2.66	0.41	6	4.61	7.44
		Total	12	4.06	2.12	7	2.58	6.12	2	1.01	6.22	26	16.24	17.11	51	32.25	20.24	72	58.97	59.11
		District average	2.00	0.68	0.35	1.17	0.59	1.02	0.28	0.51	1.54	4.36	2.70	2.85	8.50	5.36	0.66	12.00	8.99	9.68
Murshidabad.		Kandi	4	1.65	0.59	1	1.49	0.20	Nil	Nil	1.17	1	0.71	1.04	9	3.00	4.78	11	7.94	10.47
		Berhampore (Obey.)	1	1.18	0.42	1	0.78	0.08	Nil	0.08	1.06	3	1.26	1.48	2	0.08	0.44	17	10.10	5.89
		Lalbagh	3	2.79	0.79	1	2.00	0.70	Nil	Nil	1.08	3	1.38	1.53	9	5.98	0.80	15	13.41	10.18
		Asansol	3	0.88	0.46	1	0.57	0.74	Nil	Nil	0.67	1	0.34	1.44	5	0.72	0.31	15	12.70	10.20
		Jangalpur	4	2.48	0.46	1	0.48	0.74	Nil	0.11	0.81	1	0.16	1.14	10	3.51	0.81	14	7.44	10.73
		Lalgaon	5	3.17	0.47	1	0.46	0.69	Nil	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	1.46	13	7.72	0.17	17	6.88	10.07
		Akrigunj	4	1.98	0.43	1	0.58	0.69	Nil	Nil	0.91	1	0.20	1.54	6	4.05	0.20	14	11.27	11.73
		Paschimbari	2	1.05	0.21	1	0.29	0.69	Nil	Nil	0.79	8	0.11	2.08	12	7.79	0.84	10	6.87	8.49
		Dumkai	3	1.17	0.34	1	0.62	0.46	1	0.14	1.34	4	1.38	1.54	9	7.66	0.74	11	7.96	15.48
		Kaliyaganj	3	2.17	0.20	1	0.70	0.37	Nil	Nil	1.16	4	2.16	1.26	9	4.84	4.69	14	11.97	18.09
		Total	34	17.08	3.74	10	7.50	1.88	3	0.34	10.13	31	7.83	16.11	94	61.03	68.35	139	97.10	104.79
		District average	2.60	1.19	0.37	1.00	0.74	0.80	0.10	0.03	1.01	2.00	0.76	1.46	7.10	5.18	0.84	10.90	8.71	10.48
Jangore.		Narail	2	0.47	0.56	3	1.12	1.24	1	0.13	1.01	8	0.14	2.62	7	0.76	1.01	14	9.84	11.38
		Jessore (Obey.)	1	0.30	0.47	2	1.02	1.32	1	0.32	2.05	5	0.89	2.46	5	3.99	0.88	13	9.62	12.06
		Jhenida	2	0.37	0.42	1	0.58	1.10	1	0.16	2.04	4	0.50	3.23	12	4.87	1.29	18	10.48	12.34
		Manikura	2	0.70	0.39	1	0.39	1.10	1	0.13	2.07	10	0.00	4.01	11	0.94	0.94	16	6.81	11.94
		Bangson	2	0.34	0.38	3	1.45	1.18	1	1.04	1.71	6	0.44	1.87	5	2.81	0.58	12	12.01	10.49
		Total	10	2.88	2.21	10	4.22	6.04	5	1.74	6.79	33	30.05	17.40	43	23.38	37.78	70	48.06	59.22
		District average	2.00	0.58	0.44	2.00	0.65	1.21	1.00	0.36	1.34	7.00	5.01	2.43	8.66	4.73	1.66	14.00	8.51	11.64
Khulna.		Satkhira	1	0.48	0.42	3	1.46	1.03	1	0.11	2.19	7	0.16	2.01	8	2.40	0.87	11	9.99	11.34
		Bugachal	Nil	Nil	0.40	1	1.46	1.18	Nil	Nil	1.07	5	11.36	2.18	8	5.08	2.44	14	11.63	12.27
		Khokha	1	0.40	0.63	3	0.98	1.13	1	0.30	2.07	9	7.02	1.12	6	4.03	7.09	18	15.40	12.70
		Kalikand	Nil	0.07	0.76	4	4.80	1.22	1	1.39	1.78	4	0.31	1.47	5	3.80	7.88	18	10.92	13.86
		Nakipur	1	0.40	0.40	2	1.64	0.73	1	0.47	1.01	4	2.48	2.28	5	0.04	0.77	12	10.32	12.88
		Pamuria	1	0.40	0.34	1	0.40	1.42	1	0.53	1.94	5	4.70	2.45	5	5.8	0.09	17	14.38	12.31
		Kumail	1	0.23	0.44	4	1.53	1.26	Nil	Nil	2.05	5	0.04	2.86	9	0.00	2.54	14	11.85	12.38
		Kalcuta	2	0.59	0.44	2	1.40	1.06	1	0.39	2.55	7	2.23	0.43	8	2.94	0.82	16	11.06	10.92
		Palkyachha	1	0.44	0.49	3	1.88	1.28	1	0.42	2.08	7	4.38	2.36	9	0.68	7.63	15	10.41	12.01
		Mulbhat	Nil	0.01	0.38	4	2.68	1.40	1	0.26	2.46	4	3.20	0.90	10	0.84	0.84	16	11.31	14.61
		Muradganj	1	0.14	0.34	4	2.34	1.57	Nil	Nil	2.34	9	11.42	4.30	11	12.87	0.02	17	10.49	16.16
		Tala	3	0.44	0.55	5	1.40	1.31	1	0.16	2.52	7	4.08	3.13	8	5.73	7.92	15	10.82	11.32
		Total	18	3.73	4.43	39	26.00	14.41	11	4.01	20.90	53	44.08	31.68	88	71.00	42.34	178	160.88	182.01
		District average	1.00	0.21	0.24	2.55	2.17	1.23	0.30	0.23	1.12	5.33	5.70	3.45	7.33	8.23	7.74	14.88	13.88	12.88
Burdwan.		Kalua	4	0.87	0.42	3	0.84	1.18	1	0.26	1.31	7	4.46	2.62	6	5.99	2.22	15	10.40	10.16
		Burdwan (Obey.)	2	1.80	0.39	1	1.16	1.32	3	0.53	1.47	5	2.21	2.36	7	0.85	0.86	11	7.31	9.68
		Kalka	2	1.37	0.61	1	0.88	1.13	1	0.18	1.24	1	0.33	1.75	1	0.13	0.43	13	7.95	10.01
		Asansol (Obey.)	7	3.97	0.46	Nil	0.04	1.09	1	0.14	0.66	1	0.20	0.43	5	2.37	2.62	12	12.11	9.62
		Manik	7	1.72	0.44	1	0.15	0.98	Nil	Nil	1.22	2	0.65	1.46	6	2.07	4.74	9	4.91	9.30
		Mangalkot	3	0.40	0	1	0.35	0.68	Nil	Nil	1.34	1	0.15	1.69	4	0.65	4.71	3	5.20	15.00
		Royna	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	2	0.48	(a)	5	2.61	1.07	12	0.47	(a)
		Monteswar	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	2	1.40	(a)	7	5.23	(a)	13	6.07	(a)
		Total	31	9.21	3.13	4	3.09	6.00	6	1.71	6.14	31	18.88	11.04	47	39.28	20.36	94	65.12	84.33
		District average	2.58	1.15	0.26	0.25	0.39	1.06	0.43	0.18	1.34	2.62	1.81	1.00	3.98	4.94	5.06	12.00	8.14	10.72
Bishnupur.		Buri	4	2.72	0.29	1	0.75	0.20	1	0.27	1.04	2	0.44	1.06	10	0.14	2.76	13	7.32	10.66
		Haldanpur	7	0.84	0.40	2	0.65	0.97	Nil	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.00	1.14	2	2.34	3.79	11	9.98	10.31
		Kamarpur	2	0.17	0.47	1	0.35	0.77	Nil	Nil	0.92	1	0.12	1.69	10	3.64	4.26	12	7.81	10.48
		Bolpur	5	2.16	0.44	1	0.30	0.73	Nil	Nil	0.84	1	0.00	1.05	5	3.69	4.94	5	0.73	0.18

Province of Bengal for the year 1919:

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
16	4.51	14.88	23	20.31	13.86	7	0.46	11.08	9	1.47	8.91	8	4.27	1.23	NH	NH	0.28	31	59.51	68.51
18	22.79	14.95	29	25.24	13.86	7	2.72	10.45	8	2.40	4.71	2	0.03	0.80	NH	NH	0.16	55	95.03	64.43
20	12.68	14.84	26	21.27	11.23	9	2.82	10.81	10	0.22	3.77	1	1.99	0.84	NH	NH	0.24	54	37.58	64.87
15	12.20	12.46	18	26.73	12.75	11	10.81	10.65	10	0.56	0.71	1	3.82	1.10	NH	NH	0.04	77	72.24	61.71
17	11.09	12.26	28	22.25	12.75	8	2.28	8.29	10	0.66	0.62	3	1.68	0.84	NH	NH	0.27	77	40.69	61.61
17	13.76	12.14	30	10.41	11.24	7	2.25	8.29	10	1.28	2.47	2	1.34	0.76	NH	NH	0.25	83	31.72	60.32
19	12.85	12.24	29	20.20	11.22	3	2.27	9.85	10	2.18	0.23	2	2.06	0.30	NH	NH	0.20	90	44.49	60.99
13	12.25	11.48	14	4.08	11.41	13	7.51	8.34	3	1.08	0.43	2	0.25	0.59	NH	NH	0.21	74	23.43	58.43
18	21.16	12.24	14	16.68	11.40	13	10.28	8.27	4	1.45	0.41	2	2.47	0.80	NH	NH	0.28	61	76.24	59.49
140	128.12	118.84	183	182.94	109.87	80	49.47	88.91	34	15.04	41.75	17	22.31	7.14	NH	NH	2.02	148	632.41	601.99
16.48	14.74	13.21	20.22	20.25	12.21	8.69	6.43	8.49	3.78	1.67	4.64	1.98	2.49	0.80	NH	NH	0.21	73.11	70.27	62.78
18	14.54	10.53	12	6.98	11.23	9	10.26	2.41	2	0.80	2.22	3	1.80	0.70	NH	NH	0.18	40	59.29	14.97
19	14.91	10.26	18	9.48	10.41	11	8.72	7.89	2	2.41	4.10	7	1.81	0.74	NH	NH	0.11	42	89.93	54.20
19	14.93	10.39	15	7.84	11.23	14	8.27	7.21	6	1.74	4.19	8	1.32	0.86	NH	NH	0.15	36	41.76	54.05
14	12.46	10.46	12	10.22	11.23	14	7.48	8.16	3	2.17	0.74	7	0.91	0.95	NH	NH	0.16	84	87.96	57.48
13	8.10	10.73	12	3.78	10.46	6	4.48	0.84	8	0.47	4.12	1	0.35	0.74	NH	NH	0.15	84	28.81	50.79
10	6.18	7.67	6	4.09	8.00	6	2.51	0.23	NH	NH	2.81	1	1.09	0.40	NH	NH	0.24	68	3.707	39.48
64	26.63	61.04	80	45.18	62.17	60	49.66	46.28	16	8.10	21.99	13	6.22	2.99	NH	NH	1.03	437	278.74	559.46
14.83	13.08	10.17	18.23	7.55	10.53	10.60	7.11	7.93	8.67	1.23	2.07	2.17	1.05	0.67	NH	NH	0.17	72.03	49.13	62.11
17	12.01	11.78	14	6.94	11.08	9	4.24	0.47	2	2.73	2.06	1	0.34	0.44	NH	NH	0.13	71	45.40	54.69
10	10.93	10.84	9	4.42	11.73	12	4.00	10.19	5	2.94	2.99	1	0.64	0.54	NH	NH	0.12	91	64.04	50.35
20	8.01	12.23	18	10.72	12.06	12	4.55	10.65	2	0.93	4.14	1	0.84	0.87	NH	NH	0.11	85	30.38	49.48
15	10.85	10.99	17	9.92	11.29	14	9.94	9.10	4	0.74	2.95	1	0.45	0.44	NH	NH	0.10	79	40.54	52.16
16	10.78	11.13	18	10.42	11.16	14	10.24	9.96	6	1.41	2.84	1	0.68	0.47	NH	NH	0.10	88	49.06	54.53
18	13.78	11.11	11	7.94	10.44	12	9.55	10.19	4	1.28	2.83	5	0.51	0.46	NH	NH	0.10	60	31.29	53.15
13	12.00	11.13	17	12.57	9.29	10	0.90	8.29	6	2.34	0.10	1	0.30	0.31	NH	NH	0.07	72	61.28	54.80
14	13.84	9.22	14	7.55	8.41	9	4.74	8.04	9	1.10	2.61	2	1.04	0.84	NH	NH	0.04	72	42.27	46.89
8	10.09	10.34	10	6.14	10.99	8	2.23	2.91	4	2.16	3.98	1	1.36	0.49	NH	NH	0.14	49	45.49	54.47
15	7.81	10.24	18	6.48	12.75	10	8.28	8.41	8	2.71	3.20	1	0.45	0.60	NH	NH	0.19	81	49.06	60.22
152	109.14	109.43	164	66.90	110.92	114	19.20	28.84	61	25.04	34.26	19	6.99	6.24	NH	NH	1.14	704	494.01	510.92
12.20	10.92	10.94	12.90	8.46	11.90	11.40	7.27	0.98	4.10	2.99	3.46	1.20	0.78	0.34	NH	NH	0.11	75.40	49.40	64.99
20	12.87	10.73	16	12.67	10.14	11	0.53	7.54	5	1.94	4.97	3	0.04	0.84	NH	NH	0.14	90	38.64	64.23
16	12.54	12.06	20	10.27	11.27	12	9.61	8.23	3	2.90	4.71	3	2.11	0.94	NH	NH	0.20	80	60.08	64.12
20	16.09	10.28	17	10.24	11.01	18	7.29	9.23	4	2.61	4.90	3	1.20	0.79	NH	NH	0.16	86	52.16	61.73
20	20.21	10.64	12	6.53	9.78	9	10.69	8.61	6	1.00	2.80	2	1.12	0.83	NH	NH	0.10	80	51.61	61.29
16	21.09	11.11	19	12.21	11.63	13	8.40	2.04	7	2.19	4.46	2	1.63	0.24	NH	NH	0.28	98	70.03	47.26
96	98.11	54.94	88	59.23	62.89	67	42.92	42.13	24	10.94	21.29	10	4.02	2.98	NH	NH	0.94	147	411.23	310.44
10.00	18.42	10.98	17.00	10.56	10.78	11.40	5.78	6.55	4.80	2.18	4.23	2.00	1.80	0.89	NH	NH	0.19	10.40	62.96	63.07
18	30.24	12.97	22	14.59	11.17	14	12.58	8.23	4	3.43	4.64	3	2.45	0.67	NH	NH	0.20	84	64.18	53.41
24	19.63	14.59	23	18.27	12.10	11	14.14	9.19	2	2.20	4.83	2	2.80	0.97	NH	NH	0.20	84	59.68	70.80
24	18.09	12.86	23	17.80	11.32	7	12.25	8.27	6	1.22	4.46	2	2.80	0.74	NH	NH	0.20	84	64.62	65.86
24	18.09	12.86	23	22.72	13.10	13	20.23	12.12	5	1.90	0.70	2	0.70	0.71	NH	NH	0.21	99	67.11	61.96
24	9.46	13.02	20	10.73	11.85	15	19.23	2.61	10	0.58	4.90	2	0.70	0.31	NH	NH	0.21	84	64.64	62.42
20	25.06	16.42	27	12.27	10.93	8	9.00	10.96	1	1.22	4.15	2	1.54	0.73	NH	NH	0.16	84	71.02	73.01
20	14.90	14.41	27	12.27	10.93	8	11.24	9.44	12	2.96	4.70	1	1.64	1.18	NH	NH	0.16	120	72.48	64.47
20	32.09	12.92	23	14.97	11.46	13	4.76	8.23	6	2.14	2.85	2	2.70	0.49	NH	NH	0.14	94	64.48	72.98
20	37.23	14.91	20	14.92	13.64	12	22.43	9.66	6	2.14	2.85	2	2.70	0.49	NH	NH	0.14	94	64.48	72.98
20	36.47	16.84	24	17.73	14.96	12	17.73	14.96	6	2.14	2.85	2	2.70	0.49	NH	NH	0.14	94	64.48	72.98
19	33.28	17.52	21	17.74	14.93	11	17.67	14.93	4	2.21	2.85	1	2.70	0.49	NH	NH	0.14	93	114.12	62.95
17	17.61	16.20	19	12.73	12.11	13	16.21	10.94	5	2.77	4.68	1	2.17	0.74	NH	NH	0.14	93	78.03	49.93
140	244.51	190.51	259	196.95	144.62	168	178.44	118.45	73	25.73	69.45	24	41.40	10.91	NH	NH	1.91	1,130	1,062.48	801.92
20.00	10.56	18.04	21.09	16.41	12.29	13.74	14.42	9.96	4.06	2.08	4.04	2.00	2.70	0.65	NH	NH	0.15	84.94	86.20	71.63
16	11.14	11.92	27	7.48	10.90	10	6.04	7.53	5	1.22	2.02	2	0.90	0.84	NH	NH	0.17	83	59.61	64.61
13	13.04	12.37	25	12.16	11.23	9	2.32	0.86	2	1.74	2.29	2	0.20	0.80	NH	NH	0.17	77	65.52	62.09
13	11.11	11.16	22	2.79	10.94	9	7.19	8.08	2	2.74	2.64	1	1.14	0.59	NH	NH	0.13	84	47.76	64.19
14	14.09	12.25	17	13.26	12.01	13	8.06	7.20	3	2.40	2.60	2	0.20	0.80	NH	NH	0.11	79	67.85	63.92
10	6.13	11.40	18	10.12	11.74	9	4.10	0.18	3	3.01	2.27	2	0.20	0.50	NH	NH	0.14	82	23.92	64.17
10	4.20	9.59	12	7.34	9.84	7	2.05	9.74	1	0.80	4.21	1	0.40	0.79	NH	NH	0.07	61	81.94	66.46
20	18.21	(n)	17	10.11	(n)	7	9.92	(n)	NH	0.42	(n)	1	0.20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	83	63.40	(n)
21	18.11	(n)	16	21.01	(n)	10	4.90	(n)	3	1.60	(n)	2	1.42	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	84	63.73	(n)
114	60.65	68.24	151	93.85	86.70	74	44.64	50.63	20	14.16	27.84	15	6.09	6.04	NH	NH	0.74	564	274.25	324.29
14.07	11.28	11.49	10.73	11.68	11.11	8.23	5.59	6.64	2.34	1.76	3.45	1.90	0.78	0.69	NH	NH	0.12	70.29	47.49	61.78
13	12.78	12.93	21	9.77	12.44	10	7.94	2.61	8	2.40	2.28	NH	NH	0.42	NH	NH	0.04	84	60.06	64.90
14	14.24	12.95	20	18.20	12.90	12	8.00	6.12	3	2.33	2.80	1	0.47	0.40	NH	NH	0.08	79	64.23	64.84
17	11.62	11.61	17	9.73	11.73	18	12.67	2.24	2	2.44	2.69	1	0.41	0.48	NH	NH	0.11	83	30.68	64.78

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Division.	District.	Station.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
Burdwan.	Bankura.	Bankura	6	4.99	0.42	1	0.85	1.36	0.89	1.20	0.86	1.40	0.56	1.40	10	11.47	4.01	12	18.74	10.11
		Vashtipur	6	2.94	0.84	1	0.21	1.79	0.28	1.81	0.28	1.25	1.25	1.38	9	8.85	4.67	11	9.40	9.84
		Mahura	9	2.28	0.44	1	0.26	1.01	NH	0.12	0.66	0.28	1.08	1.08	4	3.54	3.76	12	8.55	9.71
		Khatia	2	1.98	0.44	1	0.20	1.11	1	0.47	1.19	2	1.14	1.27	4	3.87	3.77	10	12.95	10.98
		Indus	2	2.29	0.38	NH	0.08	1.08	2	0.45	1.21	1	1.25	1.40	8	3.21	5.47	11	8.81	9.12
		Kotalpur	2	1.60	0.36	1	0.17	1.18	1	0.11	1.45	0	0.00	1.66	0	0.00	0.16	7	5.40	9.94
		Onia	2	2.40	0.38	1	0.35	0.54	2	0.17	1.05	1	0.27	1.10	0	0.00	2.18	10	10.42	8.12
		Gangajalhati	2	2.18	0.42	1	0.42	0.94	1	0.25	1.43	2	0.42	1.17	4	3.27	3.54	12	8.65	10.34
		Balpur	6	2.58	0.47	1	0.27	1.28	1	0.15	1.45	2	0.42	1.17	4	3.27	3.54	12	8.65	10.34
		Sagarbani	6	2.47	0.51	1	0.23	1.28	1	0.15	1.24	2	0.42	1.15	5	3.40	4.00	10	6.55	9.40
		Tadongra	4	1.84	(n)	1	0.60	1.18	1	0.40	(n)	2	0.49	(n)	7	4.04	(n)	8	8.28	(n)
		Sargura	8	1.99	(n)	1	0.22	(n)	1	0.22	(n)	0	0.00	(n)	0	0.00	(n)	21	11.67	(n)
		Jogpur	8	1.19	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.54	(n)	1	0.29	(n)	0	0.00	(n)	10	7.77	(n)
		Arbia	10	3.49	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	8	5.44	(n)	16	10.88	(n)
		Burjora	7	2.06	(n)	1	0.20	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.16	(n)	2	0.77	(n)	12	8.39	(n)
		Budapad	7	2.87	(n)	1	0.25	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	5	0.15	(n)	11	5.20	(n)	9	8.79	(n)
		Majla	7	2.99	(n)	1	0.27	(n)	1	0.26	(n)	1	0.15	(n)	4	4.05	(n)	11	8.89	(n)
		Narmonipur	8	1.41	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.25	(n)	0	0.00	(n)	4	4.78	(n)	6	3.91	(n)
		Pachodaga	4	2.15	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	4.24	(n)	10	8.11	(n)
		Dhania	7	2.57	(n)	1	0.25	(n)	1	0.12	(n)	4	0.37	(n)	4	1.78	(n)	12	7.14	(n)
		Mustanadh	4	1.81	(n)	1	0.26	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	1.56	(n)	8	4.60	(n)	4	5.14	(n)
		Kalora	7	2.66	(n)	NH	0.05	(n)	1	0.20	(n)	3	1.13	(n)	8	0.80	(n)	10	8.16	(n)
		Joypur	4	2.50	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.00	(n)	3	1.99	(n)	8	5.77	(n)	12	8.49	(n)
		Ambikabagar	4	2.3	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	0.50	(n)	12	12.72	(n)	14	10.12	(n)
		Total	55	37.05	3.01	16	3.01	11.87	31	6.38	11.84	38	37.10	14.16	167	192.31	53.45	267	209.47	97.84
		District average	4.40	3.47	0.39	0.67	0.23	1.18	0.88	0.35	1.16	2.82	1.34	1.41	0.84	5.14	4.34	10.71	8.78	9.28
Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Contai	5	1.24	0.47	2	1.07	1.29	NH	0.28	1.40	4	1.45	1.24	7	10.37	5.01	17	23.28	9.01
		Tantoli	1	1.81	0.40	1	1.02	1.17	1	1.26	1.75	5	4.62	3.59	7	4.15	0.07	15	17.24	10.98
		Midnapore	4	1.80	0.38	2	1.21	1.28	1	0.28	1.68	8	1.82	1.99	10	8.78	5.04	13	15.05	9.08
		Chital	3	0.83	0.38	3	0.89	0.68	1	0.35	1.81	3	1.73	2.01	7	3.80	0.45	11	7.93	0.93
		Kokrobati	3	0.65	0.35	2	0.78	1.25	2	1.07	1.40	2	4.27	1.35	5	5.81	0.32	12	21.15	11.05
		Amalgara	6	0.09	0.38	1	0.10	1.23	2	0.35	1.47	4	1.69	1.08	10	4.97	0.72	16	8.88	10.38
		Pandura	6	1.94	0.51	2	1.23	1.30	1	1.18	1.47	7	4.58	1.66	21	5.97	0.58	13	11.73	10.25
		Dumra	4	1.64	0.42	2	1.44	1.28	NH	NH	1.36	5	4.53	1.55	5	4.30	0.90	10	11.91	9.88
		Chandrashekhar	NH	NH	0.53	NH	NH	1.43	NH	NH	1.23	9	1.90	5.05	7	4.79	0.72	10	10.80	18.07
		Pachet	2	1.11	0.30	1	1.15	0.70	NH	NH	2.24	3	1.59	1.13	3	3.11	0.00	17	17.37	12.94
		Chingra	1	0.44	0.38	2	0.27	1.33	1	0.34	2.07	2	5.66	2.17	4	4.64	1.34	16	18.91	14.68
		Kutubi	NH	NH	0.35	2	0.86	1.31	1	1.30	2.16	4	4.44	1.41	4	5.22	0.24	9	23.29	9.11
		Nayabagan	5	0.37	(n)	1	0.75	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	5	3.88	(n)	6	4.73	(n)	10	12.27	(n)
		Kilda (Delpahar)	6	1.78	0.38	2	0.89	1.32	2	0.44	1.65	5	5.14	2.36	11	3.60	4.35	14	12.05	8.84
		Chandora	5	1.65	0.33	1	0.38	1.14	3	0.94	1.08	4	2.14	2.30	9	4.07	1.40	17	17.70	8.77
		Saltora	NH	NH	0.06	1	0.55	1.25	2	0.86	1.24	5	2.53	1.17	9	6.40	4.80	14	13.08	8.01
		Narasingh	2	1.82	0.73	1	0.43	1.24	NH	NH	0.83	17	12.32	1.64	5	4.17	1.02	13	14.21	12.77
		Chandrapur	5	0.97	0.45	1	0.40	1.39	NH	NH	1.67	3	1.81	1.15	7	4.23	5.27	20	21.08	11.11
		Mohampur	6	2.00	0.14	4	1.46	0.87	1	0.15	2.30	6	1.04	1.41	9	4.33	0.64	14	24.81	9.98
		Baria	2	0.49	0.23	5	1.12	0.77	NH	NH	2.95	8	3.83	0.77	0	0.70	4.03	12	18.78	12.45
		Jenka (Khatia)	3	1.02	0.19	2	1.84	0.61	1	0.10	1.89	3	1.58	2.04	0	7.74	0.28	15	20.76	14.98
		Najibgram	3	0.38	0.50	3	1.29	1.12	1	0.31	2.76	7	3.09	1.88	8	3.64	5.69	18	23.98	13.45
		Mojna	3	0.78	0.05	7	0.84	2.16	NH	NH	2.25	6	2.80	1.04	8	5.80	4.96	9	24.48	9.48
		Angla	4	1.45	0.13	3	1.45	2.59	NH	NH	2.25	6	4.77	0.71	9	5.64	4.96	11	12.19	12.66
		Narajula	3	0.67	0.19	2	1.21	2.31	3	2.10	2.55	6	3.11	2.80	4	4.24	7.16	12	10.51	18.16
		Total	91	31.59	8.57	50	24.20	32.96	22	12.30	44.76	144	81.33	25.89	182	187.28	128.33	319	409.73	270.01
		District average	3.94	1.26	0.36	2.00	1.09	1.32	0.84	0.69	1.96	3.92	2.23	1.06	7.22	4.40	1.30	12.60	10.30	11.26
Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Serampore	5	4.05	0.40	1	1.56	1.28	1	0.24	1.44	5	1.96	3.21	9	3.72	0.28	14	10.80	10.30
		Hooghly	3	0.98	0.34	1	0.24	1.27	1	0.15	1.45	4	2.83	2.21	10	5.03	0.07	13	9.81	9.88
		Arandigh	4	2.28	0.29	1	0.18	1.12	1	1.18	1.37	2	1.93	1.90	7	3.77	0.06	14	7.28	9.80
		Total	12	7.31	1.03	3	2.98	3.65	3	1.57	4.10	11	6.72	6.32	26	13.52	0.41	41	27.94	29.80
		District average	3	1.86	0.26	1	0.89	1.22	1	0.54	1.36	4	2.71	0.71	6.67	3.84	0.27	13.33	9.01	9.82
Burdwan.	Howrah.	Howrah	1	0.73	0.43	1	1.71	1.09	1	0.17	1.20	5	4.01	1.98	6	4.73	5.02	16	12.32	11.03
		Maheswari	3	0.78	0.49	2	1.05	1.23	1	0.22	1.48	7	3.15	1.62	11	5.17	5.84	18	17.84	11.89
		Dharmas	1	0.23	0.45	1	0.70	1.31	1	0.61	1.40	5	4.80	1.40	7	5.81	6.43	17	13.76	10.91
		Amra	2	0.59	0.40	1	0.80	1.05	1	0.72	2.00	6	3.10	2.08	10	5.88	5.66	16	18.38	11.53
		Total	7	2.33	1.36	5	4.26	4.67	4	2.12	0.53	23	16.07	7.46	30	31.79	21.45	67	60.19	44.74
		District average	1.75	0.76	0.47	1.40	1.17	1.17	1.00	0.53	1.08	5.20	3.22	1.87	8.33	5.48	3.30	16.79	16.07	11.58
Burdwan.	Boalis.	Boalis (Obay)	2	1.23	0.34	1	0.27	0.73	NH	0.64	1.17	2	0.59	1.21	7	1.97	0.79	16	10.91	10.48
		Narayan	2	0.73	0.31	1	0.12	0.78	NH	NH	0.97	2	0.17	2.23	3	1.70	1.24	12	6.91	11.07
		Kanjanpur	NH	0.07	0.41	NH	0.07	0.76	1	0.55	1.05	2	0.33	1.19	5	2.77	0.18	13	11.78	12.84
		Bilmaria	2	0.66	0.34	1	0.78	0.72	NH	0.58	1.10	2	2.33	2.16	5	4.98	0.40	13	13.62	10.44
		Mahuli	2	1.84	0.44	1	0.13	0.70	1	0.24	0.75	3	1.32	1.34	7	3.00	0.21	23	12.30	10.89
		Mahadebpur	2	1.84	0.44	NH	0.11	0.71	NH	NH	0.98	2	0.90	1.22	6	2.74	0.28	18	14.11	11.73
		Tanor	3	2.90	0.43	1	0.17	0.65	NH	NH	0.86	1	0.16	1.24	5	2.19	0.24	11	4.77	10.26
		Chandagram	3	0.53	(n)	NH	0.36	(n)	5	0										

Province of Bengal for the year 1919.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
10	31.08	12.45	18	16.81	11.86	13	12.38	6.38	1	2.84	3.21	3	0.87	0.45	NI	NI	0.13	45	88.21	54.13
17	8.21	11.84	24	12.32	12.41	11	8.37	8.25	2	5.22	4.71	3	0.85	0.54	NI	NI	0.13	10	44.08	54.64
20	15.31	11.97	28	12.31	10.93	11	8.31	7.33	2	0.89	2.70	1	0.89	0.22	NI	NI	0.13	24	55.06	50.48
27	11.48	12.93	18	30.43	11.06	8	4.77	9.88	1	1.94	3.15	1	0.87	0.30	NI	NI	0.13	22	20.34	50.53
14	14.48	12.44	18	13.43	9.75	16	10.34	8.22	2	2.07	2.42	1	0.70	0.34	NI	NI	0.13	21	20.34	51.38
17	14.48	12.44	18	16.17	11.68	9	7.79	8.53	2	2.91	3.55	1	0.68	0.45	NI	NI	0.13	75	47.35	51.38
14	10.45	9.57	17	10.75	9.75	11	10.11	7.99	2	0.94	2.33	1	0.68	0.27	NI	NI	0.09	75	47.35	45.16
14	11.44	11.44	22	10.87	10.87	10	7.89	7.95	2	0.53	2.35	1	0.41	0.55	NI	NI	0.09	79	52.94	50.69
17	11.41	12.57	10	10.79	10.79	6	9.77	9.18	2	0.93	2.33	2	0.60	0.61	NI	NI	0.17	97	44.99	50.04
17	14.80	12.15	18	14.65	10.76	10	6.18	9.24	3	0.44	2.99	3	0.40	0.45	NI	NI	0.11	74	48.75	52.79
11	10.88	(a)	30	11.09	(a)	10	10.08	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	1	0.24	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	66	47.74	(a)
18	8.33	(a)	17	10.65	(a)	5	7.04	(a)	4	0.15	(a)	3	0.60	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	41	32.09	(a)
18	8.96	(a)	10	11.31	(a)	6	11.04	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	3	0.20	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	84	44.71	(a)
18	7.88	(a)	30	12.04	(a)	10	4.49	(a)	3	0.18	(a)	3	0.34	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	53	32.19	(a)
14	10.64	(a)	18	12.94	(a)	8	8.00	(a)	1	1.40	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	89	48.91	(a)
14	6.47	(a)	30	12.97	(a)	12	6.99	(a)	2	1.32	(a)	3	0.22	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	89	48.91	(a)
18	10.45	(a)	17	12.78	(a)	4	5.89	(a)	2	0.72	(a)	1	0.22	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	70	44.74	(a)
18	11.99	(a)	10	12.31	(a)	10	12.16	(a)	4	1.50	(a)	1	0.28	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	71	41.77	(a)
18	6.41	(a)	16	12.55	(a)	7	7.30	(a)	3	2.35	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	54	39.60	(a)
18	13.24	(a)	17	16.41	(a)	8	2.13	(a)	1	2.15	(a)	3	0.24	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	70	30.00	(a)
8	6.43	(a)	13	10.37	(a)	5	3.81	(a)	2	2.28	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	48	42.95	(a)
14	8.23	(a)	18	11.61	(a)	6	6.41	(a)	3	2.94	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	48	42.95	(a)
14	9.53	(a)	17	12.19	(a)	8	8.57	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	54	40.27	(a)
14	9.53	(a)	17	12.90	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	4	0.40	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	74	40.92	(a)
251	261.91	119.20	428	440.64	311.00	308	176.71	65.18	97	28.34	47.61	25	8.72	3.95	NI	NI	1.40	124.61	297.38	531.19
14.69	10.91	11.99	18.04	14.19	11.10	8.71	7.49	18.40	1.79	1.95	2.74	1.22	0.57	0.65	NI	NI	0.13	73.88	84.91	53.31
17	6.76	12.71	21	10.34	13.43	8	4.93	17.14	2	0.98	5.75	2	2.04	1.23	NI	NI	0.26	60	73.53	60.01
18	10.24	12.43	18	12.40	12.70	8	4.94	9.04	4	1.93	9.80	2	1.35	0.57	NI	NI	0.13	74	44.75	50.58
18	8.03	12.00	18	20.28	11.84	9	4.61	6.51	4	1.94	3.71	1	0.28	0.50	NI	NI	0.24	41	40.24	17.75
16	11.68	12.43	18	20.05	12.69	7	5.04	9.50	4	4.34	3.15	1	0.55	0.30	NI	NI	0.31	70	44.23	50.58
16	10.58	12.78	17	31.40	11.61	8	3.84	9.94	6	2.43	4.00	1	1.55	0.47	NI	NI	0.09	81	37.21	47.85
14	10.28	11.92	19	16.95	12.07	13	7.85	8.99	3	1.23	2.98	3	0.38	0.64	NI	NI	0.10	88	44.84	57.84
17	12.94	11.56	19	19.91	11.44	7	4.08	8.05	4	0.87	3.23	3	0.35	1.01	NI	NI	0.15	87	50.12	57.35
17	8.96	11.92	17	19.98	11.19	8	4.08	9.34	2	0.90	4.45	3	0.90	0.49	NI	NI	0.14	77	31.21	54.96
7	9.09	12.22	12	11.90	12.28	7	6.16	8.55	1	0.40	0.79	1	0.75	0.65	NI	NI	0.40	44	44.12	52.84
16	8.20	12.16	17	18.98	10.48	5	4.94	8.51	1	1.97	2.79	3	1.77	0.71	NI	NI	0.04	78	40.44	51.14
16	8.48	11.72	19	18.95	11.30	7	8.90	8.26	3	1.49	4.23	3	1.92	0.74	NI	NI	0.40	77	48.91	51.64
7	8.48	12.67	14	16.73	10.28	5	8.29	9.23	3	1.90	0.98	1	0.12	1.04	NI	NI	0.04	83	35.06	58.58
22	8.97	(a)	17	11.00	(a)	8	2.04	(a)	2	2.55	(a)	2	2.05	(a)	NI	NI	(a)	80	47.55	(a)
16	10.14	10.04	19	18.22	10.55	11	8.04	10.22	5	3.04	4.73	3	0.94	0.40	NI	NI	0.12	91	34.75	54.17
16	8.80	12.60	16	18.31	9.73	10	7.88	9.15	6	4.12	4.75	2	0.54	0.31	NI	NI	0.32	85	67.00	52.18
13	7.30	11.95	18	12.75	7.13	9	6.08	8.15	8	2.44	3.75	1	0.76	1.25	NI	NI	0.31	78	58.81	59.03
10	9.43	14.61	29	16.21	10.37	8	3.47	9.99	5	3.11	2.16	2	1.20	1.43	NI	NI	0.45	96	52.87	70.21
8	6.17	11.51	30	17.52	9.84	8	2.65	9.43	5	1.45	0.94	3	4.18	1.63	NI	NI	0.05	60	50.70	59.28
11	12.37	14.01	31	15.47	8.24	6	3.65	10.42	4	1.71	3.44	2	2.66	0.80	NI	NI	0	83	74.63	62.00
10	7.30	12.04	31	16.15	11.78	7	1.75	7.67	5	2.97	3.44	2	2.20	1.81	NI	NI	0.13	78	50.43	59.47
12	9.13	12.18	31	20.18	11.64	7	8.05	9.46	6	3.37	4.35	2	0.51	1.33	NI	NI	0.15	81	74.94	56.54
16	8.33	12.47	20	12.17	9.90	9	4.19	7.00	2	1.40	4.43	1	1.70	1.04	NI	NI	0.05	44	63.27	50.79
12	24.55	12.87	22	14.74	10.31	10	8.02	8.82	2	0.90	4.94	4	1.55	0.74	NI	NI	0	74	78.09	58.81
16	7.31	14.96	18	16.40	8.97	8	2.02	4.71	4	1.90	4.08	NI	NI	0.64	NI	NI	0.11	74	84.39	57.90
13	11.37	12.40	18	17.81	13.35	6	1.88	2.95	3	2.47	0.42	1	0.94	0.90	NI	NI	0.34	65	62.04	72.07
285	248.24	229.18	480	468.74	269.96	382	108.71	210.73	62	48.87	112.52	44	20.15	21.98	NI	NI	0.17	10.19	104.40	216.74
10.23	8.94	19.47	12.54	16.35	11.00	7.48	4.23	9.18	2.89	1.95	4.86	1.75	1.22	0.98	NI	NI	0.17	70.74	61.78	40.74
13	10.81	18.99	16	8.81	11.20	8	3.48	9.06	2	0.83	4.10	2	0.95	0.44	NI	NI	0.21	68	41.43	54.75
16	11.95	11.02	17	10.37	10.68	10	8.23	5.17	1	0.56	3.06	2	1.34	0.55	NI	NI	0.20	75	44.06	50.50
16	13.15	17.64	19	10.05	12.38	8	5.38	6.74	4	1.13	5.47	3	0.83	0.53	NI	NI	0.17	79	24.34	57.97
42	24.21	34.14	51	37.87	21.90	21	14.64	26.97	7	2.44	11.35	7	2.90	1.55	NI	NI	0.45	294	144.15	171.84

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Divisions.	District.	Station.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur.	Nitpur	NH	NH	0.01	NH	NH	1.78	NH	NH	0.76	2	2.48	0.30	2	2.20	4.71	14	8.50	11.45
		Banwalganj	2	0.95	0.15	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.22	2	4.25	1.24	2	0.22	3.72	12	17.60	18.50
		Gangasagar	2	0.74	0.27	NH	NH	0.45	1	0.25	0.17	NH	NH	1.41	2	4.42	8.80	14	8.72	12.40
		Chauran	2	0.77	0.38	NH	NH	0.45	1	0.16	0.65	NH	NH	1.05	10	2.84	4.70	14	11.62	12.45
		Madhup	1	0.27	0.35	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.22	2	2.95	0.61	8	2.75	5.01	18	10.51	12.44
		Dinajpur (Obay.)	2	0.60	0.32	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.40	4	3.19	2.19	8	2.75	7.41	14	14.11	14.61
		Balrampur	2	1.80	0.37	NH	NH	0.75	NH	NH	0.40	2	1.01	2.19	2	7.21	6.28	14	12.21	11.98
		Thakurga	1	0.29	0.38	NH	NH	0.75	NH	NH	1.04	10	0.72	3.18	10	2.37	7.28	14	10.96	12.45
		Meerapur	1	0.45	0.14	NH	NH	0.75	1	0.15	1.14	2	1.14	1.60	6	2.90	8.95	14	19.45	19.95
		Barh	1	0.70	0.19	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.33	2	1.04	2.09	2	4.25	6.78	12	11.77	12.45
		Barh	2	0.66	0.15	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.41	1	1.07	2.03	5	2.14	8.22	17	22.92	12.94
		Barh	2	0.58	0.12	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.20	1	1.00	2.12	10	7.09	8.98	14	16.90	18.00
		Barh	1	0.23	0.11	NH	NH	0.91	NH	NH	0.10	4	1.47	2.44	9	0.45	8.60	17	12.42	13.42
		Total	19	5.76	2.49	NH	0.28	0.75	8	0.74	12.21	27	16.38	24.24	23	40.19	52.38	190	121.71	180.43
		District average	1.46	0.49	0.26	NH	0.02	0.75	0.72	0.06	0.94	2.08	2.25	1.67	2.16	0.63	7.09	14.21	12.98	74.86
Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri.	Walgajuri (Obay.)	2	0.22	0.37	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.32	4	2.05	2.22	8	8.25	11.18	18	27.14	24.46
		Ahpor Jura	2	0.94	0.34	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.01	10	8.22	0.92	18	10.44	14.50	16	20.43	22.50
		Falkata	1	0.48	0.31	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.41	5	4.16	4.18	12	0.22	11.00	16	20.99	22.77
		Dakshin	1	0.91	0.27	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.17	2	2.04	2.18	30	7.02	8.94	17	22.94	22.70
		Dakshin (Nagardh)	2	0.29	0.59	1	0.22	1.00	1	0.45	1.28	5	2.23	2.60	13	6.22	10.79	25	20.88	22.59
		Baza	1	0.21	1.04	NH	NH	1.16	NH	NH	2.99	11	2.05	2.40	16	12.01	10.22	24	21.20	21.24
		Kalchini	1	0.23	0.25	NH	NH	1.14	NH	NH	0.92	11	7.44	6.95	11	6.26	14.50	23	22.44	22.55
		Kumargata	1	0.40	0.47	1	0.29	1.43	NH	NH	2.56	12	21.25	7.44	15	16.97	17.49	20	22.23	20.74
		Total	17	4.90	2.53	2	0.28	7.63	1	0.60	12.90	50	47.19	42.91	108	77.69	114.98	169	241.19	215.58
		District average	1.40	0.41	0.48	0.29	0.10	0.90	0.15	0.06	1.98	7.27	4.90	6.79	12.98	9.71	14.27	19.67	20.15	27.09
Darjeeling.	Darjeeling.	Alipur	4	0.70	0.47	1	0.10	0.76	1	0.45	1.22	4	0.97	2.61	12	6.80	10.91	19	27.80	28.00
		Darjeeling (Obay.)	2	0.20	0.28	2	2.19	1.00	4	1.16	1.76	10	8.40	2.84	17	2.90	8.99	22	20.12	22.85
		Kalimpong	2	0.71	0.43	4	1.15	0.81	2	0.10	1.05	5	2.20	1.00	14	4.21	0.62	20	18.42	16.94
		Medan	2	0.74	0.42	4	1.15	1.10	2	1.79	1.82	8	5.25	4.35	10	6.24	0.91	21	22.55	24.20
		Kurseong	2	0.64	0.72	2	0.48	1.15	2	0.46	2.22	7	0.21	4.01	21	2.80	12.02	24	45.58	21.12
		Pedong	2	0.75	0.42	4	1.35	1.10	2	0.97	3.11	11	6.38	4.87	19	14.11	10.27	28	20.79	19.21
		Total	18	4.41	2.78	19	5.23	5.92	16	5.05	10.44	48	27.20	22.92	96	66.12	55.15	171	182.46	140.47
		District average	3.67	0.73	0.68	1.17	1.04	0.68	2.67	0.32	4.74	7.20	4.53	3.69	12.22	7.80	9.19	21.63	22.94	22.41
Bongaigaon.	Bongaigaon.	Bhawalpur (Gaidandh)	2	0.50	0.20	NH	NH	0.75	1	0.22	1.76	2	0.71	2.24	2	6.60	10.14	17	20.02	12.45
		Rampur (Obay.)	1	0.44	0.45	NH	NH	0.40	NH	NH	0.01	4	0.80	2.09	2	7.25	10.84	15	16.94	17.79
		Prayag	1	0.40	0.18	NH	NH	0.40	NH	NH	0.81	2	8.55	2.02	2	7.29	10.22	11	16.54	16.42
		Kuriganj	2	0.47	0.20	NH	NH	0.27	1	0.74	2.76	5	2.00	4.31	10	6.75	14.19	16	21.22	21.70
		Gohindpur	2	0.56	0.20	NH	NH	0.74	1	1.11	1.10	2	1.98	2.47	4	2.99	8.14	12	11.11	12.57
		Bardhaman (Nagardh)	2	0.21	0.28	NH	NH	0.64	NH	NH	1.19	2	0.26	2.94	7	6.42	10.00	16	19.52	19.99
		Uttar	2	0.68	0.25	NH	NH	0.60	NH	NH	1.29	4	1.25	4.06	10	7.22	12.27	12	17.28	16.21
		Bardhaman	2	0.79	0.23	NH	NH	0.64	1	0.15	1.56	4	1.00	2.44	9	7.29	11.42	11	16.47	15.21
		Railpur	2	0.64	0.25	NH	NH	0.72	NH	NH	1.27	NH	NH	7.16	10	4.77	10.49	13	17.12	14.56
		Total	17	5.19	2.47	NH	0.12	8.08	4	2.81	11.27	27	11.44	24.08	72	59.40	100.05	126	152.24	162.92
		District average	1.20	0.58	0.27	NH	0.01	0.88	0.44	0.20	1.25	2	1.26	3.12	6.50	4.81	11.11	14	16.98	18.94
Bonga.	Bonga.	Bhawalpur	2	0.72	0.44	NH	NH	0.77	NH	NH	1.16	2	2.16	2.40	2	2.74	7.86	9	8.04	11.70
		North Hill	2	1.20	0.29	NH	NH	0.87	NH	NH	1.24	4	2.88	2.46	5	8.14	9.18	11	11.24	12.45
		Bonga (Obay.)	2	1.22	0.42	NH	NH	0.86	2	0.76	1.11	1	1.18	2.40	6	3.12	8.55	12	6.42	12.81
		Panchthul	2	1.06	0.43	1	0.22	0.86	NH	NH	1.04	4	1.92	2.09	10	7.49	7.67	15	10.28	11.93
		Khetal	2	1.05	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	2	0.26	(a)	1	0.75	(a)	29	10.94	(a)
		Total	12	6.95	1.88	1	0.24	2.83	2	0.84	4.40	13	8.47	9.27	29	20.24	33.46	56	42.96	50.22
		District average	2.78	1.07	0.40	0.2	0.03	0.83	0.60	0.17	1.14	2.6	1.71	2.22	4.80	4.02	6.37	12.60	8.77	12.72
Patna.	Patna.	Bhawalpur	2	0.43	0.04	NH	NH	0.22	1	0.33	1.84	7	2.48	2.12	16	2.79	7.51	20	7.22	11.02
		Patna	2	0.40	0.22	NH	NH	0.26	NH	NH	1.25	8	2.26	2.14	16	2.74	7.62	13	7.27	11.29
		Bhawalpur (Obay.)	1	0.44	0.29	NH	NH	0.26	1	0.20	1.24	5	2.72	2.26	4	4.40	6.01	14	8.07	12.08
		Sara	2	0.45	0.02	1	0.21	0.50	NH	NH	0.89	5	2.61	2.44	7	2.55	7.19	21	8.46	11.06
		Total	8	2.44	0.78	2	0.24	2.37	5	0.83	5.42	22	10.71	11.97	53	14.47	20.26	65	25.22	40.25
		District average	2.00	0.61	0.29	0.40	0.14	0.94	0.40	0.19	1.95	5.72	2.55	2.99	2.26	3.62	7.19	12.00	7.03	17.67
Malda.	Malda.	Malda (Obay.)	2	1.48	0.42	1	0.22	0.79	NH	NH	0.75	1	0.60	2.01	6	4.02	4.21	10	17.22	10.22
		Chanchal	2	1.09	0.46	1	0.10	0.64	NH	NH	0.11	2	1.90	1.08	8	2.84	4.96	16	10.01	11.45
		Goal	2	1.04	0.54	1	0.12	0.75	1	0.22	0.67	2	2.85	1.17	6	2.90	4.42	11	12.90	9.85
		Aliganj	2	0.78	0.56	1	0.22	0.91	NH	NH	0.94	1	0.75	1.08	9	4.29	2.22	10	8.14	6.21
		Gomastapur	2	1.08	0.14	1	0.18	1.18	1	0.10	0.69	2	0.26	1.49	4	1.72	5.19	10	10.22	10.08
		Naushan	2	0.29	0.28	NH	NH	0.29	NH	NH	1.20	NH	NH	1.42	2	4.89	4.29	12	17.22	11.96
		Total	12	11.18	7.55	2.90	0.94	5.20	2	0.27	4.82	18	8.66	7.18	22	20.24	29.10	72	71.22	82.27

Province of Bengal for the year 1919.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
19	39.81	19.04	17	14.90	10.53	15	8.87	8.86	4	4.88	11.78	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.01	74	82.61	87.19
20	10.87	10.47	14	7.84	10.84	12	10.80	11.78	11	11.94	11.78	NH	NH	0.80	NH	NH	0.00	75	78.16	71.73
21	10.07	12.31	12	7.16	10.56	9	9.80	10.46	6	7.50	10.46	NH	NH	0.18	NH	NH	0.30	35	84.97	86.08
22	13.25	10.88	11	6.45	12.80	12	9.72	11.30	11	3.11	11.30	NH	NH	0.29	NH	NH	0.00	79	42.57	80.94
23	18.74	14.84	16	6.79	12.88	18	14.14	11.30	10	4.53	11.30	NH	NH	0.01	NH	NH	0.14	83	62.13	84.43
24	16.84	16.18	14	6.70	12.38	16	13.41	12.07	10	4.17	12.07	NH	NH	0.17	NH	NH	0.07	81	62.13	69.86
25	11.16	13.36	14	7.94	11.78	12	11.71	10.18	10	4.59	10.18	NH	NH	0.15	NH	NH	0.09	29	68.10	61.73
26	13.48	13.87	14	8.23	10.60	17	12.79	14.81	10	2.01	14.81	NH	NH	0.23	NH	NH	0.08	81	62.07	82.64
27	10.00	14.76	11	8.50	12.54	14	9.68	11.39	10	3.79	11.39	NH	NH	0.00	NH	NH	0.08	78	68.10	70.14
28	13.71	15.52	14	8.54	12.44	16	12.47	12.88	10	2.98	12.88	NH	NH	0.22	NH	NH	0.00	81	61.04	74.63
29	19.80	20.72	8	8.86	22.22	11	24.09	18.79	NH	NH	18.79	NH	NH	0.00	NH	NH	0.00	64	79.94	100.23
30	13.14	16.34	11	7.40	12.33	12	16.12	10.47	5	4.53	10.47	NH	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.00	61	87.14	74.86
31	12.82	16.09	7	6.44	14.30	12	19.68	10.77	10	6.96	10.77	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	0.04	87	87.88	78.18
280	208.54	210.32	160	102.17	186.04	168	188.05	149.06	88	88.33	15.85	1	0.23	8.32	NH	NH	0.01	494	749.07	823.03
17.70	18.80	16.16	13.21	7.94	14.21	14.23	17.84	11.46	12.5	4.81	17.47	0.18	0.09	0.24	NH	NH	0.05	75.23	61.47	71.21
21	54.10	59.84	17	11.54	69.30	17	12.61	39.88	4	4.30	4.51	NH	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.15	61	94.61	124.38
22	31.99	42.18	13	10.31	56.34	20	30.80	27.44	11	10.43	4.86	1	0.18	0.80	NH	NH	0.18	110	137.09	129.01
23	27.68	27.34	10	10.22	79.54	22	27.01	17.84	10	8.47	2.84	NH	NH	0.25	NH	NH	0.13	104	107.10	115.98
24	17.81	19.83	11	8.84	10.94	11	12.87	14.41	8	4.88	2.86	NH	NH	0.30	NH	NH	0.08	78	78.90	87.07
25	35.42	37.70	24	12.81	32.67	18	26.44	74.88	9	18.88	0.28	NH	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.06	108	142.29	128.76
26	51.27	50.24	13	10.63	48.10	22	42.74	39.88	14	12.00	10.08	4	1.58	0.91	NH	NH	0.56	100	188.84	308.88
27	59.81	54.91	28	12.31	32.44	10	88.72	19.72	11	10.84	8.88	3	0.49	0.71	NH	NH	0.19	118	130.71	144.88
28	44.81	40.70	11	12.68	30.38	19	40.80	21.02	12	8.87	0.18	8	0.68	0.73	1	0.10	0.23	117	170.84	184.88
104	858.11	872.42	110	88.06	231.87	169	142.42	174.44	74	76.84	80.21	8	1.94	4.11	1	0.10	1.05	486	870.72	1188.99
105.12	96.01	24.08	10.78	11.01	38.92	10.63	17.92	81.92	8.28	0.88	6.18	1.72	0.87	0.28	0.12	0.01	0.14	108.28	151.24	148.37
28	42.08	32.40	14	10.78	37.33	21	23.13	30.80	4	5.80	5.60	NH	NH	0.48	NH	NH	0.18	104	187.18	188.82
29	36.89	33.18	13	10.43	36.70	20	34.87	17.44	1	0.70	0.08	1	0.74	0.82	NH	NH	0.24	138	131.18	120.99
30	31.20	26.40	10	12.63	19.87	18	14.99	12.97	1	0.19	0.97	NH	NH	0.01	NH	NH	0.31	109	60.30	88.17
31	27.04	31.10	31	19.82	27.04	17	17.80	17.19	2	0.86	2.76	NH	NH	0.01	NH	NH	0.38	117	106.28	128.44
32	38.97	44.81	24	15.00	35.41	10	97.88	22.81	2	0.87	0.82	NH	NH	0.67	NH	NH	0.30	184	163.36	181.28
33	27.34	23.88	28	10.40	22.83	28	10.08	14.19	1	0.28	2.74	2	0.80	0.25	1	0.22	0.58	140	308.45	102.23
149	206.77	188.08	120	192.33	167.78	190	187.03	108.28	54	8.77	37.14	8	1.74	4.94	1	0.22	1.84	724	715.80	732.60
24.75	24.48	21.34	10	12.01	26.10	20	37.84	17.86	8.28	1.48	0.82	0.80	0.19	0.47	0.17	0.04	0.21	180	119.27	180.84
17	16.88	12.88	10	4.01	19.02	8	8.61	13.91	7	10.34	6.27	1	0.45	0.78	NH	NH	0.10	78	67.07	73.71
21	16.40	18.86	23	8.87	12.11	13	8.16	12.81	5	19.51	4.99	NH	NH	0.04	NH	NH	0.08	89	68.27	81.84
22	22.22	14.08	4	1.78	13.40	10	10.09	12.48	5	18.63	4.80	NH	NH	0.44	NH	NH	0.15	21	71.10	75.42
23	21.84	13.81	8	8.57	72.11	12	12.74	14.29	7	13.99	4.79	NH	NH	0.72	NH	NH	0.13	82	87.48	80.10
24	18.84	13.84	14	8.90	12.88	14	12.84	13.11	4	2.88	4.87	NH	NH	0.07	NH	NH	0.07	28	85.18	71.27
25	18.97	18.81	7	8.66	16.66	14	16.07	14.43	4	4.07	3.67	NH	NH	0.16	NH	NH	0.09	31	64.47	60.08
26	20.81	18.80	14	8.06	12.88	17	18.00	12.77	8	14.81	0.88	NH	NH	0.88	NH	NH	0.04	84	83.78	82.78
27	21.07	14.86	8	5.44	12.80	15	17.87	12.71	4	8.89	0.80	NH	NH	0.36	NH	NH	0.09	76	74.86	78.32
28	14.99	18.00	8	3.40	14.86	16	18.02	11.41	6	8.71	2.11	NH	NH	0.61	NH	NH	0.07	72	86.74	74.88
178	267.17	181.74	87	68.68	118.84	180	110.49	118.28	51	88.14	42.47	1	0.44	2.01	NH	NH	0.78	899	627.76	715.70
19.84	18.87	14.64	8.67	4.94	13.21	14	13.24	12.14	8.27	9.40	4.72	0.10	0.06	0.28	NH	NH	0.09	78.88	70.86	78.93
28	16.98	19.80	15	7.47	11.91	12	5.72	10.89	3	1.88	4.17	NH	NH	0.01	NH	NH	0.12	68	44.13	63.88
29	12.83	17.84	24	2.70	11.86	17	8.14	12.73	6	3.30	0.64	1	0.20	0.28	NH	NH	0.13	44	63.50	67.88
30	18.74	17.61	13	11.00	19.43	14	11.94	10.97	4	1.66	4.81	1	0.48	0.80	NH	NH	0.10	79	58.93	68.20
31	22.41	17.47	13	6.94	17.68	19	10.87	11.88	7	0.78	4.19	1	0.40	0.30	NH	NH	0.10	92	67.27	62.98
32	0.68	(a)	10	8.23	(a)	12	6.70	(a)	1	1.66	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	83	34.04	(a)
30	77.28	54.82	79	37.43	48.07	70	43.09	41.87	24	15.26	12.21	3	1.09	2.08	NH	NH	0.44	388	753.24	845.17
18	18.86	12.74	14.60	7.63	12.09	14.70	8.88	10.94	4.80	8.06	4.20	0.60	0.12	0.28	NH	NH	0.11	77.20	80.71	86.29
19	16.22	10.38	19	11.60	12.20	21	12.19	6.59	2	5.09	4.27	1	0.70	0.18	NH	NH	0.24	65	61.89	67.63
20	14.18	10.99	23	10.24	10.90	23	6.10	9.56	8	2.91	2.86	1	0.75	0.28	NH	NH	0.13	98	66.78	69.82
21	18.11	11.88	14	6.60	11.91	14	12.78	9.84	7	4.11	4.29	1	1.12	0.22	NH	NH	0.10	86	62.27.	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

District.	Station.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
Dacca.	Munshiganj	3	0.80	0.40	NH	0.08	1.33	NH	0.08	3.03	10	7.38	5.37	6	3.30	13.14	13	9.71	14.34
	Dacca	2	0.39	0.88	NH	0.06	1.31	NH	0.08	3.39	9	7.46	5.09	12	5.10	10.08	14	8.99	12.49
	Nawabganj	NH	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.91	NH	0.10	3.78	10	9.40	7.31	7	6.38	9.04	13	8.38	16.31
	Narayanganj (Dhaka)	2	0.31	0.83	NH	NH	1.90	1	0.46	3.06	9	7.12	5.81	7	6.15	10.04	10	7.23	10.01
	Narayanganj	3	0.30	0.39	NH	0.08	1.00	2	1.09	3.23	8	8.82	7.88	10	3.39	13.15	13	8.19	15.31
	Bankiganj	3	0.48	0.43	NH	0.10	1.17	NH	NH	1.33	11	8.56	4.30	13	3.39	9.34	14	5.33	11.38
	Jaydippur	1	0.47	0.40	NH	NH	0.98	1	0.50	3.11	1	0.01	4.74	3	6.31	10.45	12	4.32	14.36
	Kajuria	NH	0.01	0.48	NH	NH	0.64	NH	NH	2.15	6	3.31	7.04	3	1.09	9.04	13	4.37	15.08
	Total	11	2.47	2.87	NH	0.29	6.44	5	3.33	21.33	70	44.64	39.10	61	37.79	60.91	108	53.41	116.44
	District average	1.37	0.31	0.36	NH	0.04	1.08	0.63	0.79	2.67	9.76	6.36	5.01	7.63	4.77	10.12	13.50	4.68	14.41
Dacca.	Kishoreganj	2	0.81	0.67	NH	NH	0.88	3	0.55	3.37	8	6.30	6.15	3	9.02	12.38	14	18.06	18.31
	Atia (Fongal)	2	0.40	0.47	NH	NH	0.64	1	6.10	1.34	4	3.23	3.34	13	6.37	9.61	11	4.36	12.31
	Sarkhar	NH	NH	0.37	NH	NH	0.64	3	0.73	2.83	8	1.93	3.06	11	7.03	9.09	19	11.14	13.39
	Nymongrah (Dhaka)	1	0.48	0.38	NH	NH	1.00	2	0.97	3.11	9	3.67	5.17	13	3.70	13.39	14	12.33	10.36
	Jamshilpur	3	0.67	0.49	NH	NH	0.30	NH	NH	1.60	4	2.01	3.53	6	6.09	10.15	19	14.38	16.07
	Netrokona	1	0.48	0.33	NH	NH	0.95	NH	0.04	3.39	3	3.78	6.08	13	3.60	14.63	30	19.01	23.41
	Phurga	NH	NH	0.13	NH	NH	1.00	1	1.40	1.33	2	2.45	2.73	6	0.90	9.04	17	12.34	13.70
	Durgapur	1	0.90	0.36	NH	NH	0.64	NH	NH	2.79	3	1.10	3.67	37	13.38	16.70	16	23.71	27.38
	Shampur (Tawa)	NH	NH	0.61	NH	NH	0.78	NH	NH	1.79	9	2.93	4.63	37	4.79	11.77	16	8.33	16.37
	Dewanganj	2	0.39	0.31	NH	NH	0.46	1	0.75	1.43	4	2.31	3.71	6	4.79	12.37	13	14.00	15.32
	Nalbari	2	0.34	0.39	NH	NH	0.64	1	0.15	1.70	2	3.46	3.33	3	3.50	13.34	17	16.04	21.43
	Total	16	6.74	5.90	NH	NH	6.12	11	4.40	19.36	62	40.11	60.99	104	78.11	130.64	179	182.90	193.78
	District average	1.37	0.43	0.38	NH	NH	0.69	1.00	0.43	1.78	8.24	6.36	5.98	9.68	7.11	11.38	16.37	14.90	17.90
Faridkot.	Madaripur	2	0.35	0.50	3	0.34	1.06	1	0.16	2.41	12	11.97	4.70	7	5.35	6.31	19	13.46	12.76
	Farkpur	2	0.66	0.46	NH	0.04	1.71	NH	0.08	2.35	12	4.90	4.48	10	6.66	3.98	17	6.89	13.19
	Kajhar (Lachhoo)	1	0.47	0.43	1	1.14	1.17	NH	NH	2.03	7	5.20	4.11	11	6.31	8.34	10	8.67	12.41
	Haidpur	3	0.44	0.30	1	1.14	1.10	1	0.13	1.43	10	5.14	5.03	6	3.60	10.64	30	10.70	14.68
	Tarhat	1	0.38	0.39	1	0.91	0.78	1	0.12	1.43	19	0.28	5.74	4	2.45	11.79	39	11.42	10.00
	Imarga	1	1.05	0.09	1	0.17	1.29	1	0.12	3.06	11	10.97	5.81	3	4.05	8.73	30	16.18	13.16
	Panga	2	0.20	0.10	1	0.18	0.35	NH	NH	3.22	10	2.70	3.35	11	6.76	8.44	19	11.73	14.36
	Balakhandi	1	0.90	0.30	1	0.10	1.31	NH	NH	2.43	8	6.78	4.69	10	7.34	10.77	16	8.09	13.37
	Bhuma	2	0.39	0.34	NH	0.13	1.20	NH	NH	2.35	11	6.39	4.27	8	6.12	11.49	13	4.89	13.74
	Palong	1	0.22	0.39	1	0.15	1.47	NH	0.07	2.96	12	13.44	7.21	6	4.30	13.11	17	13.94	19.78
	Total	16	5.35	3.13	11	5.79	11.91	4	0.68	21.33	104	72.48	50.72	83	62.34	103.13	170	102.74	160.33
	District average	1.60	0.33	0.31	1.10	0.23	1.15	0.40	0.07	2.17	10.40	7.79	5.07	8.60	5.33	10.31	17.60	10.77	18.08
Bakerganj.	Patnakhali	1	0.21	0.68	3	3.22	1.88	1	0.34	3.15	11	10.33	3.79	8	2.34	10.30	31	18.60	21.78
	Barguna	1	0.21	0.41	3	1.13	1.39	NH	NH	3.09	8	4.16	4.68	3	6.36	9.39	13	10.18	30.30
	Pirojpur	1	0.34	0.57	3	1.39	1.20	NH	NH	1.43	7	3.35	3.03	8	3.72	8.39	14	12.64	16.34
	Barisal	1	0.13	0.48	3	1.09	1.10	1	0.31	2.43	18	11.74	3.98	6	3.42	8.46	19	14.66	16.39
	Gazirhat	1	0.48	0.34	2	0.83	1.08	1	0.46	2.14	12	10.04	4.30	6	1.70	8.46	31	13.36	13.32
	Bhola	1	0.23	0.35	3	0.90	0.96	1	0.23	2.14	13	10.34	4.96	6	3.90	8.34	31	23.33	16.34
	Danakhua	1	0.30	0.34	3	0.87	1.01	NH	NH	1.67	11	6.41	4.47	7	3.64	11.09	32	24.07	21.39
	Banghal	1	0.20	0.44	3	1.04	1.04	NH	NH	1.64	11	10.03	4.10	7	3.90	10.08	36	22.08	17.14
	Total	9	1.34	3.41	23	8.73	9.35	6	1.18	17.05	89	71.89	31.37	53	27.06	75.03	197	146.81	148.49
	District average	1.00	0.34	0.43	3.38	1.08	1.19	0.79	0.11	3.13	12.00	8.96	4.17	6.50	3.99	9.39	19.63	16.34	18.18
Chittagong.	Chak Damar	NH	0.13	0.38	1	0.35	0.42	NH	NH	1.64	8	5.13	3.00	4	1.49	10.71	33	27.07	20.36
	Chittagong	1	0.19	0.40	1	0.66	1.06	NH	NH	3.40	3	4.70	4.70	3	1.14	9.33	19	14.40	21.07
	Kutubdia	1	0.38	0.39	1	0.84	0.39	NH	NH	3.11	3	3.94	3.78	3	0.43	11.10	19	22.27	29.00
	Rattania	1	0.35	0.34	1	0.37	0.37	NH	NH	1.93	7	4.69	4.17	1	0.65	8.28	23	20.39	19.38
	Kodala	1	0.37	0.38	1	0.28	0.44	NH	NH	2.63	8	6.73	0.84	4	3.34	10.47	16	14.09	17.00
	Mirraol	1	0.15	0.11	1	0.13	0.26	NH	NH	2.49	8	6.43	6.54	8	4.23	10.67	18	26.87	22.39
	Total	5	1.24	1.75	6	1.90	4.74	NH	NH	12.41	48	40.36	26.31	20	13.48	62.05	119	109.01	125.13
	District average	0.68	0.25	0.29	1.00	0.39	0.69	NH	NH	3.26	7.87	6.13	4.48	4.23	2.65	10.34	19.57	24.38	27.42
Tippah.	Comilla	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.03	NH	NH	3.22	8	4.30	5.96	5	2.14	12.00	17	17.60	18.06
	Chandpur	1	0.33	0.46	1	0.71	1.09	NH	NH	3.54	9	7.23	8.14	5	1.74	9.33	17	18.00	19.34
	Brishmanbaria	NH	0.14	0.64	NH	0.04	1.16	1	1.23	3.32	3	3.49	6.33	4	3.46	13.69	13	3.38	19.34
	Madachandpur	1	0.17	0.37	NH	NH	0.99	1	0.15	1.43	8	8.93	7.74	7	10.63	11.52	18	16.43	16.73
	Madhupur	NH	NH	0.40	NH	NH	0.96	1	0.39	0.96	8	5.91	6.03	7	8.98	12.45	10	6.70	16.39
	Dandakadi	2	0.44	0.41	NH	0.10	0.64	NH	NH	2.31	9	5.76	4.43	4	8.24	9.36	23	14.36	14.36
	Kabla	1	0.40	0.28	1	0.30	0.30	NH	NH	3.13	7	4.58	7.00	4	3.27	11.16	13	10.39	18.69
	Lakshmi	NH	0.17	0.30	NH	NH	1.25	NH	NH	3.27	9	8.56	6.66	7	3.73	11.43	19	17.85	16.43
	Total	5	1.37	3.27	1	1.70	6.40	6	3.34	22.33	61	48.62	50.73	51	38.23	66.34	124	103.56	126.40
	District average	0.67	0.30	0.41	0.25	0.14	1.06	0.79	0.37	3.71	7.85	6.78	6.34	6.35	4.43	11.33	16.00	12.64	16.46

Province of Bengal for the year 1919.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
20	24.92	24.78	18	12.17	12.14	18	17.98	16.64	3	1.44	3.28	4	1.38	3.09	NH	NH	0.32	91	10.81	10.84
17	17.98	17.98	18	10.78	10.78	18	22.82	22.82	4	1.51	4.41	5	1.47	4.42	NH	NH	0.19	93	17.10	17.10
18	17.98	17.98	18	6.83	6.83	18	16.82	16.82	4	2.48	4.42	5	1.77	4.39	NH	NH	0.23	84	16.84	16.84
18	21.94	17.78	18	14.39	14.37	18	14.78	14.78	7	3.10	4.98	3	1.88	1.19	NH	NH	0.34	93	16.80	16.78
14	10.89	11.01	18	10.81	11.44	18	6.99	2.01	8	4.06	4.96	3	1.20	3.11	NH	NH	0.44	90	60.33	77.71
14	12.85	11.51	19	9.00	11.33	18	19.76	6.23	6	4.79	6.42	2	1.14	0.94	NH	NH	0.16	100	75.88	68.01
30	18.34	12.94	18	9.00	14.00	17	15.94	8.71	6	4.04	4.44	2	1.10	1.07	NH	NH	0.17	87	88.80	18.46
21	10.85	14.21	13	4.48	12.80	14	12.80	8.98	4	4.27	4.27	3	0.39	0.94	NH	NH	0.24	85	22.48	78.25
143	124.94	108.87	136	78.27	101.17	116	113.24	68.63	47	31.34	37.19	17	10.54	7.01	NH	NH	1.93	713	610.36	387.77
17.84	10.87	12.94	17.85	9.01	12.45	14.76	14.93	8.70	3.94	7.64	4.68	8.12	1.26	0.47	NH	NH	0.84	80.15	84.35	74.72
20	14.01	14.78	19	28.91	14.68	17	23.82	12.64	9	11.33	2.87	1	2.19	0.77	NH	NH	0.31	100	140.18	88.58
19	26.92	10.94	14	10.83	11.07	10	13.34	8.54	1	0.84	4.38	NH	NH	0.34	NH	NH	0.11	78	68.19	82.47
19	18.47	12.78	14	7.89	13.68	18	8.71	8.10	4	3.98	8.98	1	0.80	0.38	NH	NH	0.28	86	57.20	67.17
75	21.82	16.18	12	0.20	16.38	14	10.31	14.11	9	3.38	2.51	1	0.55	0.88	NH	NH	0.11	100	70.31	67.06
19	18.00	13.88	19	7.24	12.70	14	2.04	12.60	4	4.81	4.80	1	0.38	0.84	NH	NH	0.15	84	80.74	77.38
25	22.91	19.80	20	10.88	10.78	12	21.38	10.91	11	10.18	8.84	2	0.85	0.84	NH	NH	0.14	118	87.45	111.08
18	15.48	9.17	18	8.87	15.48	11	10.00	8.83	7	7.71	3.33	1	0.88	0	NH	NH	0.08	73	66.94	20.64
22	24.49	29.84	22	16.41	20.04	40	28.62	19.40	10	7.78	4.83	1	0.75	0.47	NH	NH	0.04	111	3.92	120.40
14	24.48	17.99	13	4.32	10.86	18	10.81	12.18	5	3.02	4.90	NH	NH	0.77	NH	NH	0.05	80	44.72	44.72
17	20.45	14.17	11	9.45	12.87	17	18.70	11.82	7	4.16	4.94	1	0.39	0.68	NH	NH	0.24	77	70.68	78.23
29	23.46	20.94	10	7.33	10.07	14	11.18	14.78	6	7.07	4.70	2	0.28	0.83	NH	NH	0.00	80	70.76	103.50
217	163.80	180.12	190	118.43	183.49	184	104.09	134.98	73	31.50	44.47	13	8.65	8.94	NH	NH	1.87	885	617.81	642.31
18.73	23.94	10.27	14.88	10.88	18.68	14.00	14.06	12.76	8.84	7.44	4.96	1.00	0.88	0.34	NH	NH	0.13	86.35	30.02	88.11
24	23.14	19.44	18	13.64	11.44	18	17.48	8.32	5	2.60	6.82	2	2.00	0.54	NH	NH	0.17	106	88.66	67.30
20	18.45	12.71	20	18.45	12.71	14	15.94	8.34	2	2.18	4.50	2	1.40	0.99	NH	NH	0.15	101	72.80	70.38
19	18.42	10.94	22	12.08	10.68	22	10.47	8.97	2	3.17	4.11	2	1.91	0.94	NH	NH	0.13	101	68.59	62.33
19	18.40	12.94	21	11.28	12.58	12	16.45	6.84	1	1.07	8.13	2	2.55	0.94	NH	NH	0.01	87	72.48	72.48
19	20.77	12.20	18	19.28	12.04	14	24.81	7.27	6	3.93	4.98	3	3.03	0.61	NH	NH	0.09	99	85.91	81.09
20	20.78	10.08	30	20.31	12.78	18	19.60	8.30	1	2.21	4.87	4	3.24	0.83	NH	NH	0.28	102	100.47	81.24
23	20.92	12.19	19	12.74	11.98	11	8.43	6.39	8	4.00	4.75	3	0.83	0.77	NH	NH	0.38	100	71.98	60.47
19	14.36	12.08	20	20.08	12.08	10	10.47	6.15	0	1.03	5.41	2	2.47	0.24	NH	NH	0.74	81	74.23	72.47
21	14.36	16.69	17	19.88	12.08	12	14.70	7.68	3	2.39	6.78	2	2.04	0.84	NH	NH	0.27	92	64.61	74.76
23	21.46	18.48	18	18.70	17.22	2	6.32	8.87	3	2.50	6.99	2	2.70	0.76	NH	NH	0.43	81	67.23	68.94
208	20.45	12.94	194	140.36	180.79	122	137.48	71.12	25	38.42	32.47	25	20.49	7.44	NH	NH	3.24	978	749.71	727.81
30.60	20.04	12.98	19.40	14.06	12.08	12.20	14.28	7.11	3.80	2.89	5.28	2.10	3.07	0.76	NH	NH	0.32	97.40	78.07	19.79
36	41.04	21.87	21	26.48	18.74	12	18.87	13.40	9	3.28	7.59	5	2.90	1.67	NH	NH	0.30	114	132.14	103.23
20	40.97	22.47	24	18.12	18.07	13	18.74	11.79	4	1.47	7.72	3	8.10	0.68	NH	NH	0.02	131	108.74	100.80
20	28.86	18.93	19	14.57	12.57	10	16.18	10.32	4	1.88	3.66	2	8.57	1.13	NH	NH	0.26	96	82.33	74.71
20	28.80	16.05	19	12.58	12.53	11	14.06	11.16	4	3.40	3.64	3	3.88	1.20	NH	NH	0.16	103	82.33	80.97
28	28.39	13.71	18	11.90	12.51	14	15.94	8.75	6	3.98	4.84	2	8.03	1.11	NH	NH	0.72	130	87.67	71.60
22	20.81	27.84	20	21.43	16.72	19	12.82	11.55	5	3.70	4.14	3	2.73	1.28	NH	NH	0.87	118	92.28	84.82
20	21.40	18.16	20	22.52	14.72	17	14.01	12.33	4	2.14	7.08	4	2.85	1.13	NH	NH	0.01	119	81.55	92.94
20	23.02	18.88	19	27.13	16.10	11	11.84	12.92	8	2.13	6.87	2	2.27	1.28	NH	NH	0.48	88	127.61	122.94
176	220.69	143.18	178	181.12	129.97	301	124.52	92.24	42	30.84	31.04	24	27.51	8.72	2	0.37	2.84	840	631.00	714.21
29.28	29.73	18.14	31.83	20.14	18.24	19.97	18.64	11.68	6.35	2.85	6.28	2.00	2.64	1.23	0.20	0.03	0.33	107.0	102.83	49.29
31	34.13	28.12	28	28.89	28.02	13	21.81	14.34	9	1.71	5.74	4	0.45	2.42	NH	NH	0.72	102	118.87	128.23
19	34.07	22.85	33	30.43	20.90	20	24.16	12.50	4	1.44	7.19	2	0.43	1.72	NH	NH	0.08	106	124.74	108.86
24	34.05	18.29	26	22.47	24.12	17	19.44	11.88	2	2.83	7.13	4	3.61	2.38	3	0.12	0.01	100	124.12	118.08
28	4.07	24.27	23	19.67	18.67	18	18.00	11.24	5	3.24	6.77	2	1.80	1.27	NH	NH	0.45	105	104.10	92.47
25	28.89	20.24	20	14.08	18.69	18	18.94	11.32	4	1.83	6.49	3	3.64	1.91	1	0.15	0.19	100	92.51	80.66
22	22.07	20.74	20	28.91	20.41	18	26.91	15.60	6	2.19	7.59	2	1.21	1.23	NH	NH	0.84	102	122.25	119.89
122	213.77	160.78	127	160.26	136.70	102	122.94	78.40	24	12.50	48.74	18	26.53	11.63	1	0.30	1.43	611	731.68	624.66
29.17	33.25	26.80	27.88	26.71	21.78	17.00	20.47	12.87	4.00	2.09	7.81	2.00	4.47	1.74	2.23	0.00	0.37	101.48	121.94	112.78
14	30.14	16.84	20	15.12	14.67	20	17.09	10.83	8	0.84	6.80	0	1.48	1.04	NH	NH	0.96	94	74.64	80.88
18	12.79	14.23	28	18.99	26.33	14	14.60	10.29	2	1.22	6.41	2	2.91	0.90	NH	NH	0.97	97	75.58	82.27
18	13.77	11.26	17	12.21	13.13	18	19.09	10.19	1	0.57	5.21	3	3.23	0.78	NH	NH	0.98	88	24.71	80.89
19	12.61	12.07	19	6.67	13.27	19	23.60	9.18	6	0.46	5.04	3	3.88	0.83	NH	NH	0.18	74	73.30	82.46
14	14.11	11.88	13	15.09	11.84	10	13.87	10.63	7	1.06	4.96	2	1.80	0.88	NH	NH	0.18	96	69.37	70.97
27	24.79	18.16	19	12.84	12.10	10	14.85	8.00	2	2.23	4.41	2	4.23	1.38	NH	NH	0.26	76	80.73	74.08
18	13.64	11.67	14	6.78	11.85	12	12.13	8.95	2	2.23	4.41	2	4.23	1.38	NH	NH	0.26	76	80.73	74.08
21	24.69	18.69	20	14.92	17.79	12	18.27	10.84	6	8.90	4.67	9	3.64	2.07	NH	NH	0.29	101	121.60	91.80
168	131.47	108.71	144	101.64	113.06	118	107.68	72.70	28	23.08	41.39	24	21.48	7.80	NH	NH	1.93	723	595.41	650.17
29.17	16.43	18.71	18.00	12.09	14.01	14.78	14.90	9.84	4.13	2.88	6.17	2.00	2.60	0.97	NH	NH	0.28	80.37	74.48	81.92

(*) Rain gauge damaged by cyclone of September 1919.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

Divisions.	District.	STATION.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Sum of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
Chittagong	Noukhali	Noukhali	1	0.33	0.36	2	0.32	1.15	NH	0.04	2.87	10	9.23	0.71	3	2.19	14.55	24	25.01	22.47
		Font	1	0.30	0.34	NH	0.03	1.02	NH	NH	2.24	8	8.40	0.03	7	2.44	11.53	21	22.43	22.06
		Haripur	NH	0.04	0.25	2	0.23	0.72	NH	NH	2.21	11	0.25	4.53	2	2.25	10.90	19	21.75	20.20
		Ramganj	1	0.33	0.37	NH	NH	1.09	NH	NH	2.25	10	7.93	4.55	4	1.60	9.89	20	22.20	16.43
		Chhaganaya	1	0.33	0.30	1	0.40	1.00	NH	NH	2.29	10	8.53	2.35	0	3.42	13.00	23	23.00	20.55
		Madia	1	0.15	0.16	2	0.30	1.10	NH	NH	1.63	8	8.61	2.67	7	3.48	10.74	20	22.56	22.11
		Lakshmipur	NH	NH	0.27	2	0.39	1.13	NH	NH	2.21	8	8.28	0.73	6	4.25	10.73	22	22.53	20.21
	Total		5	1.25	1.90	9	2.34	7.43	NH	0.04	17.74	38	31.22	6.09	43	20.94	77.10	147	170.23	148.94
	District average		0.71	0.19	0.28	1.20	0.34	1.06	NH	0.01	2.53	9.38	2.15	0.25	0.10	2.98	11.02	21.00	24.90	21.18
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Haungmadi	1	0.45	0.33	1	0.56	1.07	NH	NH	2.01	6	4.78	4.91	7	3.02	10.18	17	19.21	17.84
		Bandarband	1	0.43	0.30	NH	0.04	0.83	NH	NH	2.00	8	6.93	6.93	2	2.64	10.94	23	19.16	20.26
		Barkai	1	0.35	0.18	1	0.89	1.09	NH	NH	2.73	9	6.34	6.47	5	4.70	9.54	25	19.20	19.66
		Mahachoberi	1	0.30	(n)	NH	0.10	(n)	NH	NH	0.04	(n)	4.15	(n)	9	4.60	(n)	18	14.40	(n)
		Lama	1	0.74	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	2.94	(n)	4	2.63	(n)	23	21.80	(n)
		Samgarb	1	0.36	(n)	NH	0.00	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	8	4.69	(n)	0	4.28	(n)	19	11.03	(n)
	Total		5	2.29	0.71	3	1.18	3.69	NH	0.04	8.46	48	27.73	10.12	23	22.18	30.64	109	85.25	54.98
	District average		1.00	0.45	0.74	0.39	1.02	0.69	NH	0.01	2.63	9.00	4.92	0.35	4.60	2.70	10.21	60.28	14.87	18.23
Bihar	Tirapatt	Agartala	1	0.26	0.13	NH	NH	1.30	2	1.10	2.74	9	6.97	6.34	5	7.89	14.03	17	0.73	16.47
	Gopoh Behar	Dinabata	3	0.34	0.43	NH	NH	0.36	1	0.96	1.35	2	1.53	4.31	12	6.64	14.02	20	26.98	16.03
		Gopoh Behar	1	0.35	0.23	NH	0.09	0.66	NH	0.11	1.90	5	4.26	5.70	14	6.81	15.68	17	21.46	21.99
		Mickhikari	1	0.27	0.22	NH	NH	0.66	NH	NH	1.63	4	2.34	2.64	14	6.85	12.53	17	22.23	24.24
		Mahabhangra	3	0.24	0.22	NH	NH	0.70	NH	NH	1.91	5	3.63	4.79	12	6.93	12.43	20	28.06	27.78
		Fulbari	2	0.48	0.31	NH	NH	0.87	NH	0.06	1.60	9	6.06	6.48	12	11.09	18.47	16	29.55	27.71
	Total		8	2.44	1.65	NH	0.22	2.44	1	1.13	2.88	26	17.79	24.28	53	28.05	71.58	94	163.31	139.02
	District average		1.60	0.72	0.39	NH	0.00	0.71	0.20	0.22	1.72	4.20	2.36	0.26	12.00	7.61	14.82	18.90	26.42	27.60
	Bhagalpur																			

(n) Not ascertained.

DACCA,

The 2nd March 1920.

Provinces of Bengal, for the year 1919.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
30	28.86	34.08	24	36.51	35.19	18	27.83	16.48	8	4.00	7.48	8	2.48	1.39	NH	0.03	0.47	114	117.83	121.85
31	25.84	34.88	15	14.64	24.91	10	21.75	15.07	7	4.81	7.48	3	2.42	2.06	NH	NH	0.44	108	104.37	119.05
29	28.09	35.97	34	31.89	27.17	10	23.49	17.01	5	2.27	9.44	5	2.02	1.88	NH	0.04	0.47	112	107.55	126.04
27	27.74	15.96	31	19.83	17.80	10	10.14	11.31	1	0.85	4.14	3	2.03	1.05	NH	NH	0.18	87	91.35	100.00
18	25.38	27.03	16	14.31	23.06	10	22.73	13.11	8	4.23	8.00	3	1.95	1.84	NH	NH	0.44	112	104.71	118.74
24	41.04	27.03	26	23.74	25.94	16	30.54	15.16	8	0.63	6.79	NH	NH	1.06	NH	NH	0.49	100	125.37	121.33
13	27.54	30.19	20	26.03	19.56	11	9.05	12.83	9	2.28	7.14	NH	NH	1.34	NH	NH	0.50	97	103.11	105.03
144	194.10	185.80	184	155.18	164.23	116	183.29	161.67	23	18.74	56.41	16	11.89	11.90	NH	0.06	2.45	737	743.56	796.82
20.85	27.74	23.79	22.27	25.16	23.48	18.37	19.04	14.88	6.71	2.76	4.04	2.14	1.63	1.60	NH	0.01	0.44	105.28	100.00	113.80
36	21.88	19.84	22	21.15	17.48	17	20.78	11.09	7	6.75	6.44	3	4.47	1.84	NH	NH	0.25	100	92.07	62.82
34	26.40	21.21	23	22.13	10.94	16	18.44	13.34	8	1.00	7.17	5	2.80	1.81	NH	0.09	0.30	103	85.25	100.07
26	19.18	21.09	23	19.21	18.19	18	11.17	11.24	2	1.00	7.41	2	1.70	1.87	NH	NH	0.63	109	74.71	104.49
26	23.21	(a)	23	13.13	(a)	21	12.84	(a)	4	2.44	(a)	3	2.88	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	110	26.43	(a)
27	25.89	(a)	28	20.80	(a)	18	18.26	(a)	6	2.75	(a)	3	2.18	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	110	119.18	(a)
25	21.62	(a)	28	9.70	(a)	16	18.70	(a)	3	2.25	(a)	2	1.88	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	103	76.47	(a)
163	149.05	62.84	184	108.80	52.81	105	84.94	38.37	23	18.89	21.92	16	18.98	5.14	NH	0.09	2.02	843	824.51	298.38
23.50	24.84	20.68	22.67	17.80	17.62	17.60	14.82	12.79	6.53	8.93	7.09	2.80	2.57	1.71	NH	0.01	0.63	100.67	88.98	89.48
21	14.39	19.14	16	11.89	11.54	14	12.16	9.62	7	4.03	6.13	2	2.86	1.06	NH	NH	0.25	109	72.80	78.78
22	26.15	16.03	10	6.99	17.27	19	14.04	19.82	2	2.81	6.42	NH	NH	0.82	NH	NH	0.11	97	99.18	106.07
22	27.52	27.29	12	9.23	22.90	20	23.01	22.22	3	12.01	6.44	NH	0.01	0.20	NH	NH	0.10	86	127.74	185.00
23	19.75	22.60	14	9.02	22.61	19	16.24	17.25	5	7.87	4.96	NH	NH	0.16	NH	NH	0.12	87	84.63	111.11
19	20.11	26.04	13	8.27	22.60	15	16.09	19.81	8	9.98	6.43	NH	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.08	94	61.86	122.25
30	25.89	27.27	13	10.17	20.57	23	24.29	22.20	0	19.48	6.21	NH	NH	0.20	NH	NH	0.16	104	126.07	123.28
164	194.97	123.28	21	42.03	106.34	84	196.77	103.42	27	53.73	38.10	NH	0.01	1.32	NH	NH	0.81	462	622.77	810.75
21.20	25.40	24.49	19.30	6.41	21.24	19.00	21.28	20.89	7.60	10.24	5.42	NH	0.00	0.25	NH	NH	0.11	28.40	304.25	122.16

(a) Not ascertained.

J. C. ROY,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CUTTACK.	H-Pargana	Naugor Island...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...	1.40	...	...	0.15	0.25	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.77	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...
		Budge-Budge...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	0.40	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...
		Canning Town...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	0.25	...	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	0.40	0.00	...	...	...	...
		Alipore	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	0.25	...	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	0.40	0.00	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	1.00	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	0.20	0.00	...	...	...	...
		Parasat	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.40	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...
		Baschat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meda	Rameswar	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.40	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...
		Erithamgar	...	...	...	0.40	1.34	...	0.40	0.00	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	...
		Chundanga	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	0.70	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
		Meterpur	...	...	...	0.25	0.24	...	0.20	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.14	...	...	...	...
		Haridaghat	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad.	Sandi	...	...	...	0.00	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bachampore	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asimganj	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jangiput	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalga	...	...	...	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akriganj	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pachabari	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumkal	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.21	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalyanagar	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	Nazell	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	...	...	...	0.77	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.20	...	...	...	...
		Jhenida	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.10	0.00	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	...	...	...	...
		Magura	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	0.27	0.27	...	...	...	...
	Khulna	Bongpore	...	...	...	0.76	...	...	0.54	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.00	0.20	...	...	...	...
		Batkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	1.22	...	0.20	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.27	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.10	...	...	...	...
		Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakipar	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumuria	...	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bampal	...	...	...	...	0.49	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalera	...	...	...	...	0.46	...	0.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palkajhar	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	1.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohabat	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moriganj	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tals	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	1.20	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BULDAH.	Bardhaman.	Kalpa	...	...	...	0.20	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardhaman	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	1.40	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalpa	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amnol	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mankar	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mangalot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koyna	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hembarwar	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birbhum.	Sui	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.17	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampurhat	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachman.	Bachman	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahara	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	0.77	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indra	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Onka	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangajhar	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balpur	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pouanokh	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Taidanga	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Sorangpur)	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indpur	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arora	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarjora	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Simlapal	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mejla	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Simonpur	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faladanga	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanibadha	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bellora	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joypur	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ambiknagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

[illegible]

*Status not resolved.

